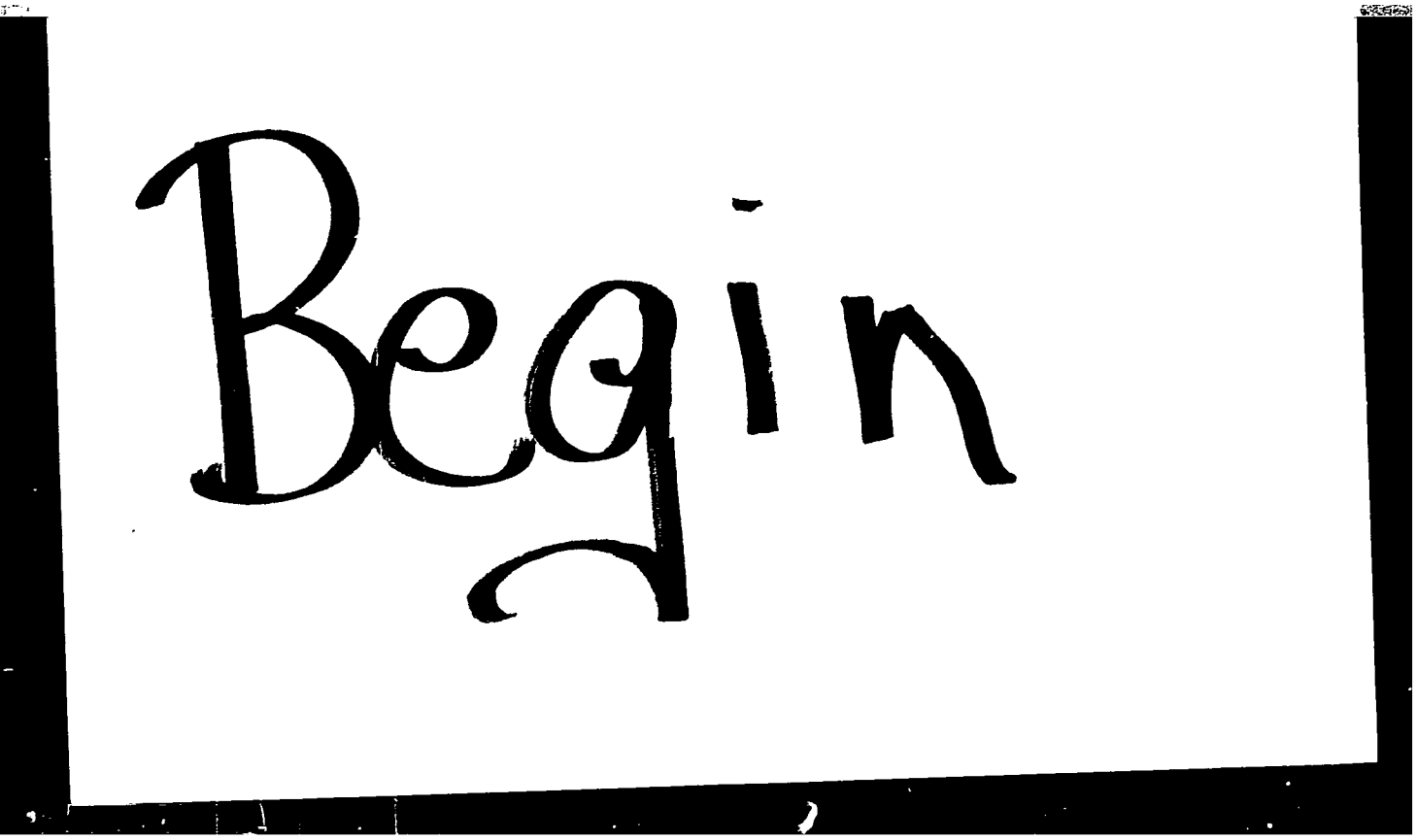
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

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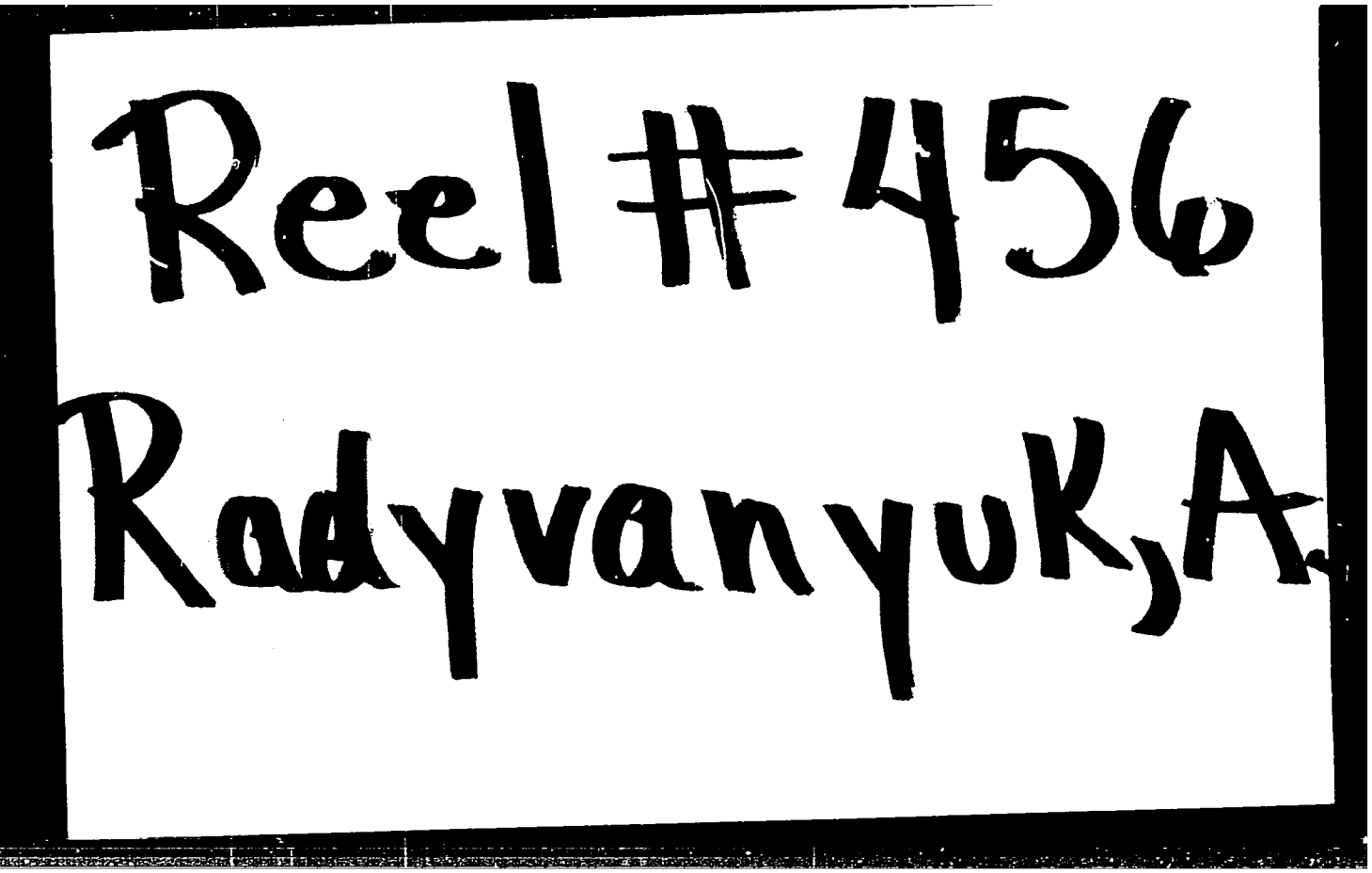


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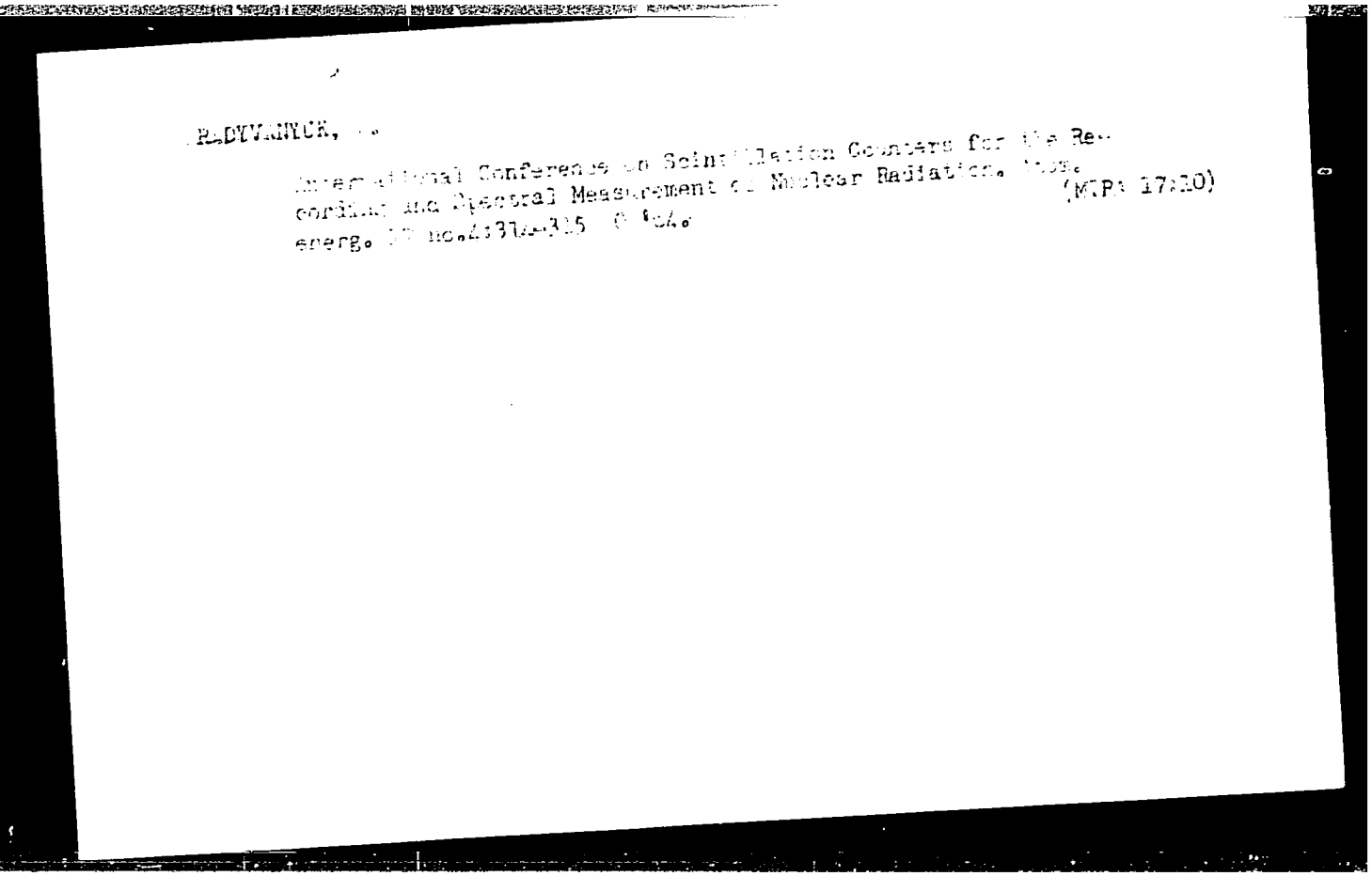

RADYVANYUK, [illegible]

International Conference on Scintillation Counters for the Recording and Spectral Measurement of Nuclear Radiation. Atom. energ. [illegible] no.4:314-315 [illegible] '64. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 33184-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AR6016168 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/G017/G017

AUTHORS: Baldin, S. A.; Matveyev, V. V.; Radyvanyuk, A. M.; Sokolov, A. D. 71 B

TITLE: Development of apparatus for the investigation of high-temperature plasma by means of penetrating radiation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11G133

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 182-198

TOPIC TAGS: plasma diagnostics, high temperature plasma, x radiation, neutron radiation, plasma magnetic field, RADIATION COUNTER, RADIATION SPECTROMETER

ABSTRACT: The fundamental problems are considered in connection with the development of electronic-physics apparatus for the diagnostics of high-temperature current plasma by registration and spectrometry of the hard x-ray and neutron radiations. The requirements imposed on the apparatus and also the testing of the apparatus are investigated on the basis of the operating conditions of toroidal installations with strong magnetic field. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 mc

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 60360-65 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5018314 UR/0057/65/035/007/1312/1318

29
B

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Radzhabov, T. D.

TITLE: Adsorption of argon ions by titanium films 14 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 7, 1965, 1312-1318

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption pump, titanium, argon, ion, metal film, adsorption, desorption

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the adsorption of argon ions on freshly deposited titanium films, regenerated films, and on films that were continuously deposited during the adsorption. The investigation was undertaken because of the technical interest of such adsorption in connection with gettering type ion pumps. The 15 liter measuring chamber was evacuated to better than $5 \times 10^{-9}$ mm Hg. The titanium films were deposited at from 10 to 50 A/min on a 3 cm diameter copper base. A beam of up to 10 microamperes of 0.6 to 4.0 keV monoenergetic argon ions was produced by a magnetron type source and directed onto the film. The diameter of the beam at the target was 3 cm. After the adsorption, the titanium film was heated and the desorbed argon was measured. The desorption curves from films that were deposited before they were bombarded showed two maxima, at about 300

Card 1/2

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L 60360-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018314

and 500°C. The films that were bombarded during deposition showed these two maxima and, in addition, a third rise due to evolution of gas beginning at about 700°C and extending to the melting point of the copper base. Considerably more argon was adsorbed when the film was bombarded during deposition than when it was bombarded only afterward. The quantity of argon adsorbed increased with increasing ion energy at low ion energies, and reached a broad maximum at an ion energy of about 2.5 keV. Adsorption coefficients up to 46% were observed. The experimental results were in good agreement with the theory of A.D.LeClaire and A.H. Rowe (Rev. Metall., 52, 94, 1955). The high-vacuum deposited titanium films did not adsorb neutral argon that was admitted to the chamber with the ion source inoperative. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 7 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

USSR / Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis. I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34225

Author : Radzevenchuk, I. F.
Inst : Leningrad Agricultural Institute
Title : On the Carotene and Xanthophyll Contents in Perennial Rye.
Zap.
Orig Pub : Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 11, 240-244.

Abstract : Contents of carotene andxanthophyll in a whole plant - according to a modified method of D. I. Sapozhnikov (Experimental Botany, 1951, No 3) - were ascertained. Before taking a test sample, a vegetative cone was prepared and examined under binocular magnifying glass. A choice of test samples was made from September 23 to November 11 and from April 29 to July 11. The content of pigments and relationship of carotene to xanthophyll in Derzhavin's perennial rye was intermittently changing according to the degree of growth. Content of xanthophyll in Derzhavin's

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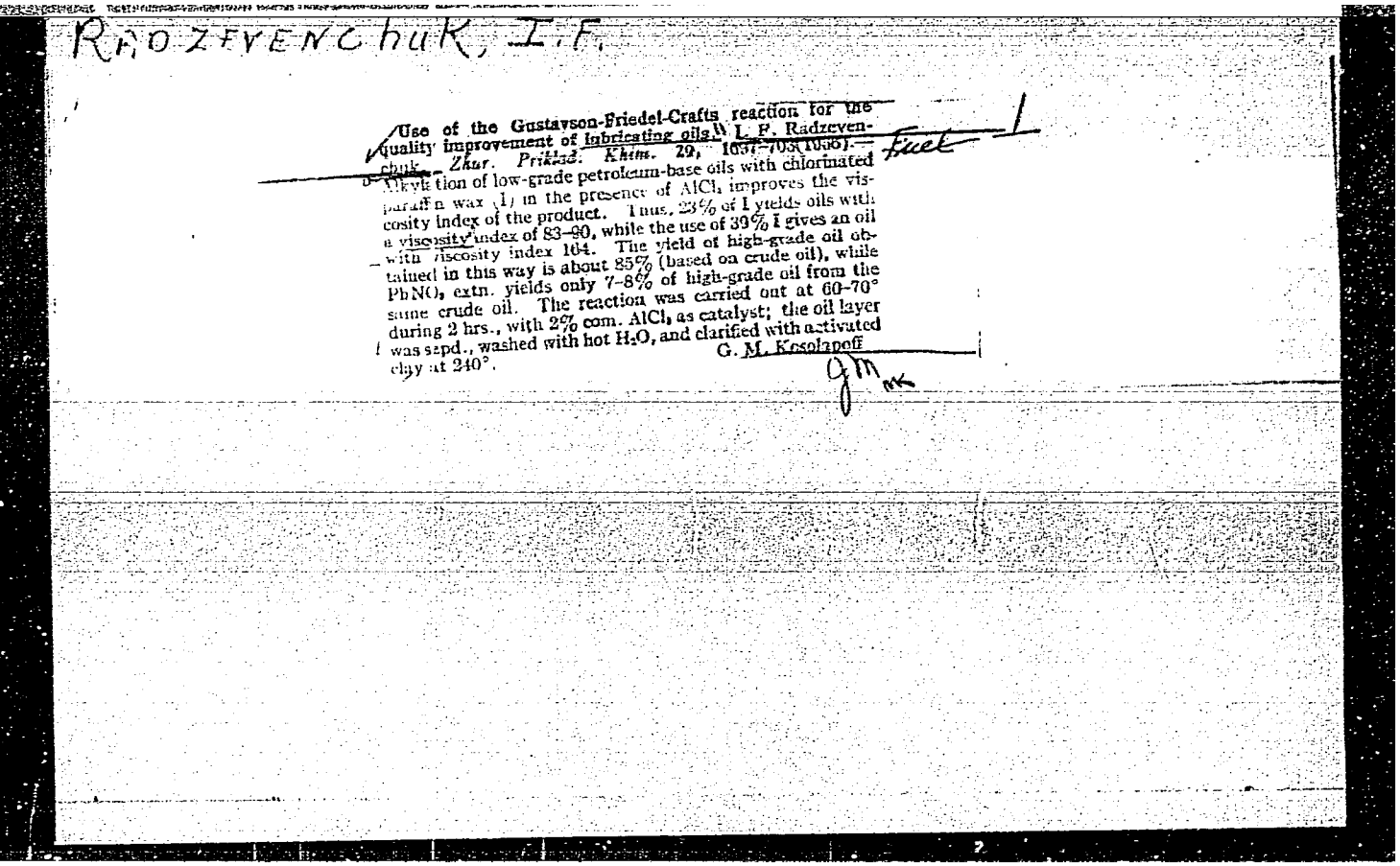

RADZYEVENCHUK, I. F.

Use of the Gustavson-Friedel-Crafts reaction for the quality improvement of lubricating oils. I. L. P. Radzevenchuk. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 29, 1031–705(1956).—Alkylation of low-grade petroleum-base oils with chlorinated paraffin wax (I) in the presence of $AlCl_3$ improves the viscosity index of the product. Thus, 23% of I yields oils with a viscosity index of 83–90, while the use of 39% I gives an oil with viscosity index 104. The yield of high-grade oil obtained in this way is about 85% (based on crude oil), while $PbNO_3$ extn. yields only 7–8% of high-grade oil from the same crude oil. The reaction was carried out at 60–70° during 2 hrs., with 2% com. $AlCl_3$ as catalyst; the oil layer was sepd., washed with hot $H_2O$, and clarified with activated clay at 240°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

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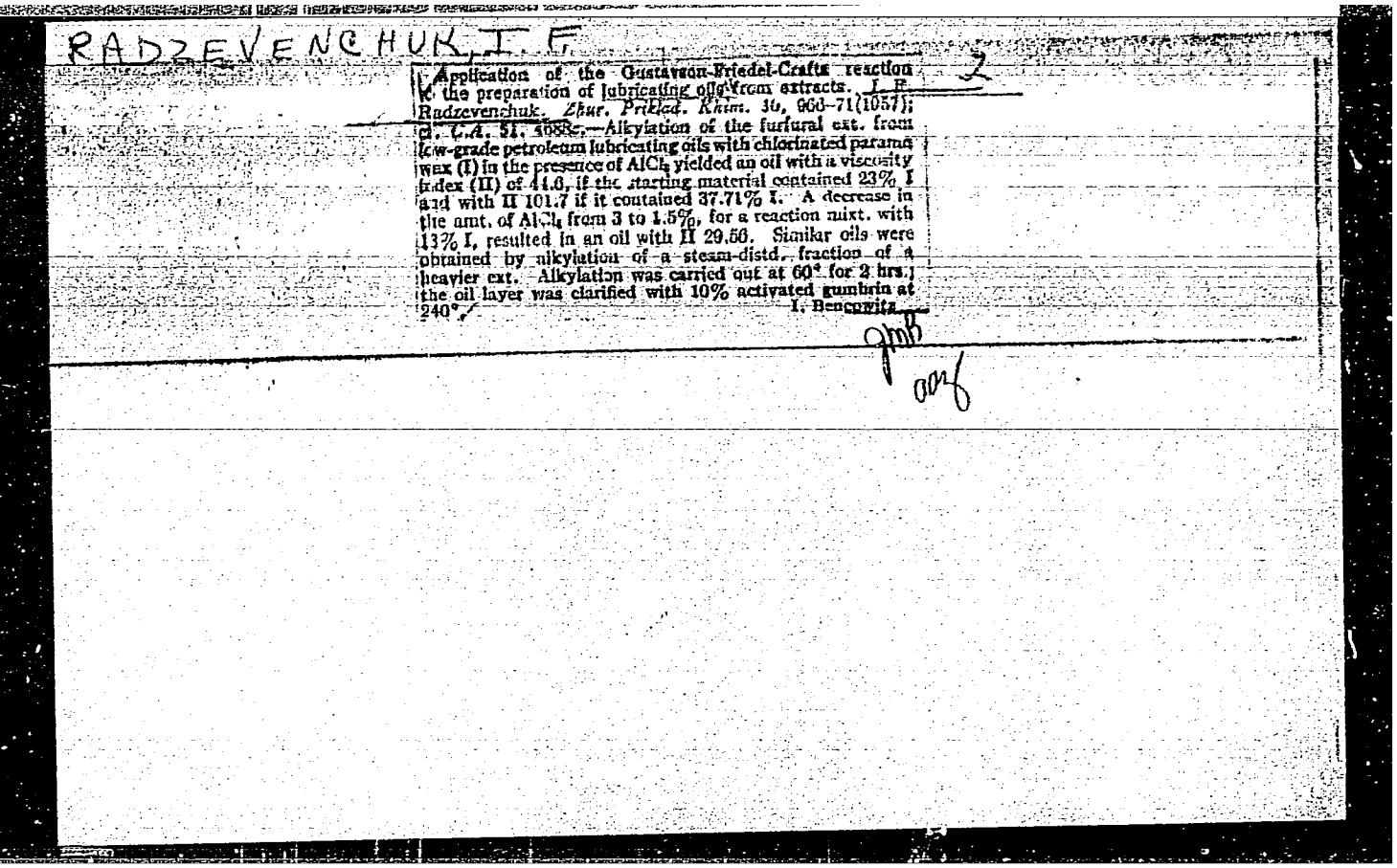

RADZEVENCHUK, I. F.

Application of the Gustavson-Friedel-Crafts reaction to the preparation of lubricating oils from extracts. I. F. Radzevenchuk. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 30, 968–71(1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 5088c.—Alkylation of the furfural ext. from low-grade petroleum lubricating oils with chlorinated paraffin wax (I) in the presence of $AlCl_3$ yielded an oil with a viscosity index (II) of 44.6, if the starting material contained 23% I and with II 101.7 if it contained 37.71% I. A decrease in the amt. of $AlCl_3$ from 3 to 1.5%, for a reaction mixt. with 13% I, resulted in an oil with II 29.56. Similar oils were obtained by alkylation of a steam-distd. fraction of a heavier ext. Alkylation was carried out at 60° for 2 hrs.; the oil layer was clarified with 10% activated gumbrin at 240°. I. Bencowitz

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVENCHUK, I.F.

Alkylation over aluminum silicate catalyst which was activated by gaseous hydrogen chloride. Part 1: Alkylation of benzene by alkyl chlorides. Zhur. ob.khim. 28 no.9:2423-2426 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Benzene) (Alkylation) (Catalysts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/80-32-5-49/52

AUTHOR: Radzevenchuk, I.F.

TITLE: The Reaction of Alkylation of Autol Distillate by 6-Chlorinated Paraffin in the Presence of Dry Gumbrine and Gaseous Hydrogen Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 1174-1177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that lubricants with low-cyclic hydrocarbons and long side chains have a sloping viscosity-temperature curve, i.e. a high viscosity index and a low density [Ref 2]. The content of paraffin chains in aromatic hydrocarbons may be increased by means of their alkylation with chlorinated paraffin. This reaction is catalyzed by the expensive aluminum chloride. In the article dry gumbrine and gaseous hydrogen chloride are used as catalysts. A preliminary thermal treatment of the clay and the action of the hydrogen chloride on the clay suspension in the alkylating reagents is necessary for the success of the reaction. Gumbrine is dried at 160°C and looses 14.2% of water. The viscosity of

Card 1/2

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The Reaction of Alkylation of Autol Distillate by 6-Chlorinated Paraffin in the Presence of Dry Gumbrine Gaseous Hydrogen Chloride

the final product is 91.4, i.e. the same value as with aluminum chloride. There are 3 tables and 9 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVENCHUK, I.F.

Alkylation of benzene by propylene and anylene. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2538-2542 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Benzene) (Alkylation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 63276-65 EWA(h)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(m)/EWT(l)/T JAJ/RM/RO UR/0366/65/001/006/1017/1020

ACCESSION NR: AP5015123 542.953.1 : 547.563 26 25 B

AUTHOR: Radzevanchuk, I. F.

TITLE: Alkylation over an aluminum silicate catalyst activated with gaseous hydrogen chloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 1017-1020

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, aluminum silicate catalyst, hydrogen chloride, phenol, propylene amylene, insecticide, fungicide

ABSTRACT: The alkylation of phenol with propylene and amylene in the presence of dry gumbrin activated with gaseous hydrogen chloride was studied in the hope of synthesizing ortho alkyl phenol derivatives, widely used as insecticides, antioxidants, and fungicides. Alkylation with proplylene yielded o-isopropylphenol (30% yield). Alkylation with amylene yielded several isomers of anylphenol. The yield of any particular isomer depended on the temperature and concentration of reactants. It is concluded that gumbrin activated with gaseous hydrogen chloride belongs to the ortho-directing class of alkylating catalysts. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 63276-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015123

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Leningrad Agricultural Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 009

NC

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

FRENKEL', Semen Shmulevich, frezerovshchik; RADZEVICH, Sergey Sergeyevich, nauchnyy red.; KOPTEVSKIY, D.Ya., red.; ROGACHEV, F.V., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the young milling-machine operator] Spravochnik molodogo frezerovshchika. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 459 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Milling machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

PA 30/49167

RADZEVICH, YE. N.

May 48

USSR/Engineering
Dredges
Construction Equipment

"A Hydromechanized Method for Building Approaches to the Darnitskiy Bridge," Ye. N. Radzevich, N. P. Kostenko, Engineers, 3 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 5

Describes use of suction dredge for building embankment, with two drawings, and seven photographs.

30/49167

FDB

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVICH, YE.N.

PATON, Ye.O., akademik [deceased]; LEBED', D.P., inzhener; RADZEVICH, Ye.N., inzhener; SHUMITSKIY, O.I., inzhener; SHAPRAN, I.S., inzhener; PATON, B.Ye. otvetstvennyy redaktor; SAMOKHVALOV, Ya.A., redaktor; SIVACHENKO, Ye.K., tekhredaktor

[Use of automatic welding in the construction of a large all-welded city bridge] Primenenie avtomaticheskoi svarki pri stroitel'stve bol'shogo gorodskogo tsel'nosvarnogo mosta. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1954. 1954. 56 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Paton, B.Ye.)
(Bridges, Iron and steel) (Welding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVICH, Ye.N., inzh.; SPITKOVSKIY, S.A., inzh.

Erecting a precast reinforced concrete span instead of a metal bridge. Transp. stroi. 11 no.1:13-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Railroad bridges)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

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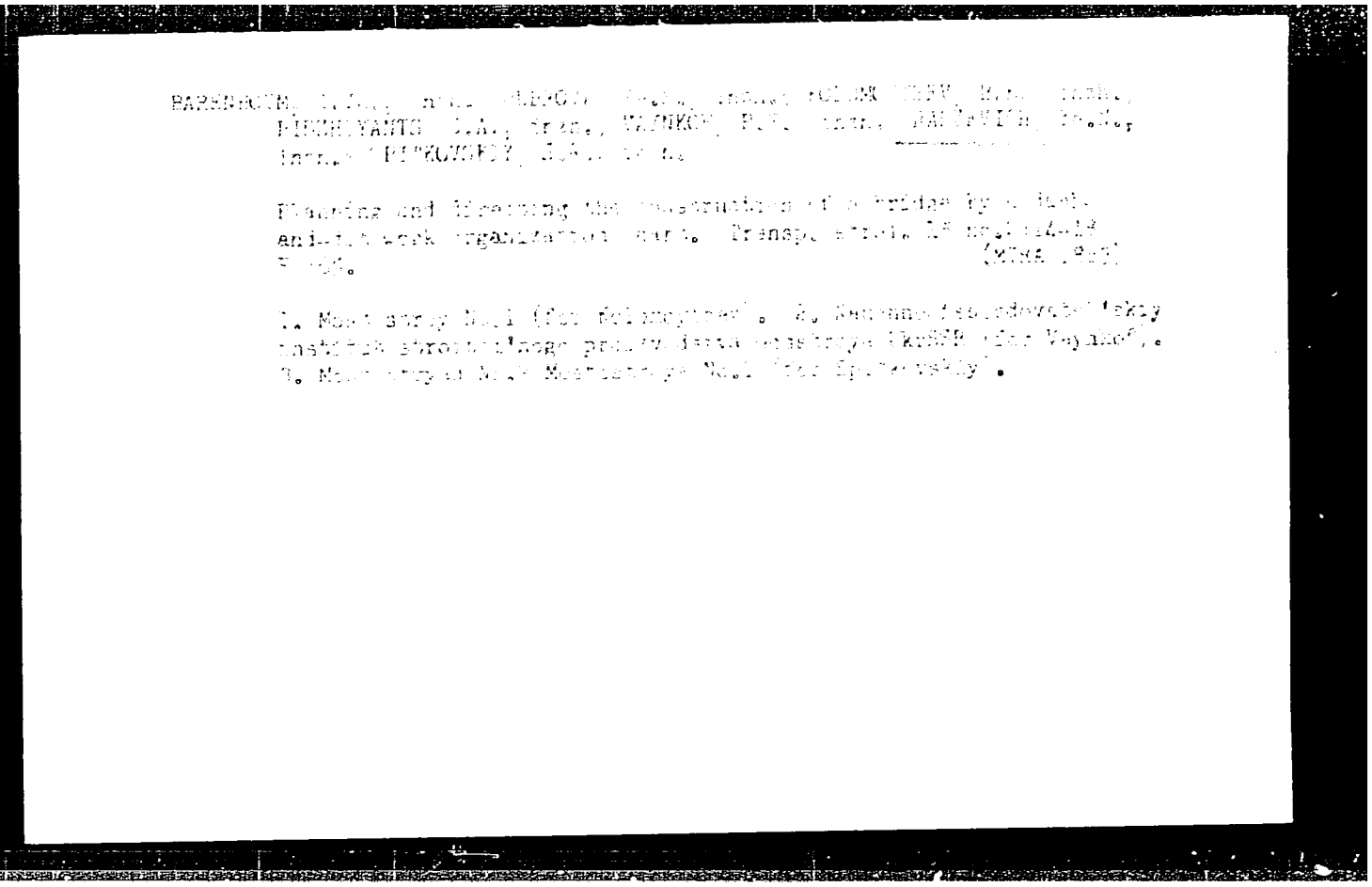

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

JASINSKAITE, J.; KERVYTE, A.; MATKUTE, I.; MOLDERYTE, B.; NARVYDAITE, O.; PAZUSYTE, A.; PUODYTE, M.; RADZEVICIUTE, D.; REKSNYTE, B.; SEPETYTE, O.; TREBUTYTE, M.; VALAKEVICIUTE, I.; ZINKEVICIUTE, Z.

The incidence and piperazine therapy of ascariasis among students of the Vilnius Republican School of Medicine. Sveik. apsaug. no.12: 41-43 '62.

1. Respublikines Vilniaus medicinos mokyklos mikrobiologijos burelis. Mokyklos direktorius -- R. Markauskas; burelio vadovas -- J. Rubikas).
(PIPERAZINE) (ASCARIASIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/137/62/000/004/181/201
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Glizburg, I.L., Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Krasnov, I.I., Radzeyevskaya, Ye.V., Sysolin, G.V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic welders

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962. 71, abstract 4E398 (Sb. "Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr." no. 2, M., 1960, 162 - 170)

TEXT: A detailed examination was made of the design of the following ultrasonic welders: the УЗСМ-1 (UZSM-1) for spot-welding sheet metal; the УЗСА-3 (UZSA-3) for welding sheet parts in structures with large planes or profiled surfaces; the УЗСА-4 (UZSA-4) for spot-welding sheet parts in large items; the УЗСМ-2 (UZSM-2) for seam-welding sheet metal. The technical characteristics of each welder are given.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

FUROV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; ALEKSANDROVA, P.A., prof., nauchnyy red.; RADZHABLI, D.S., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Attempts of the CPSU to raise the economic and cultural standards of collective farmers, 1953-1959; based on material of the Altai Territory and Novosibirsk and Omsk Provinces] Zabota KPSS o povyshenii blagosostoianiia i kul'turnogo urovnia kolkhoznogo krest'ianstva, 1953-1959 gg.; na materialakh Altaiskogo kraia, Novosibirskoi i Omskoi oblastei. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1960. 173 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

MOROZOV, B.M., dots., glav. red.; ALEKSANDROV, P.A., prof., red.; RYABTSEV, I.G., dots., red.; RADZHABLI, D.S., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[CPSU, the organizer of the struggle for the rapid expansion of agriculture] KPSS - organizator bor'by za krutoi pod"em sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1960. 359 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.
(Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

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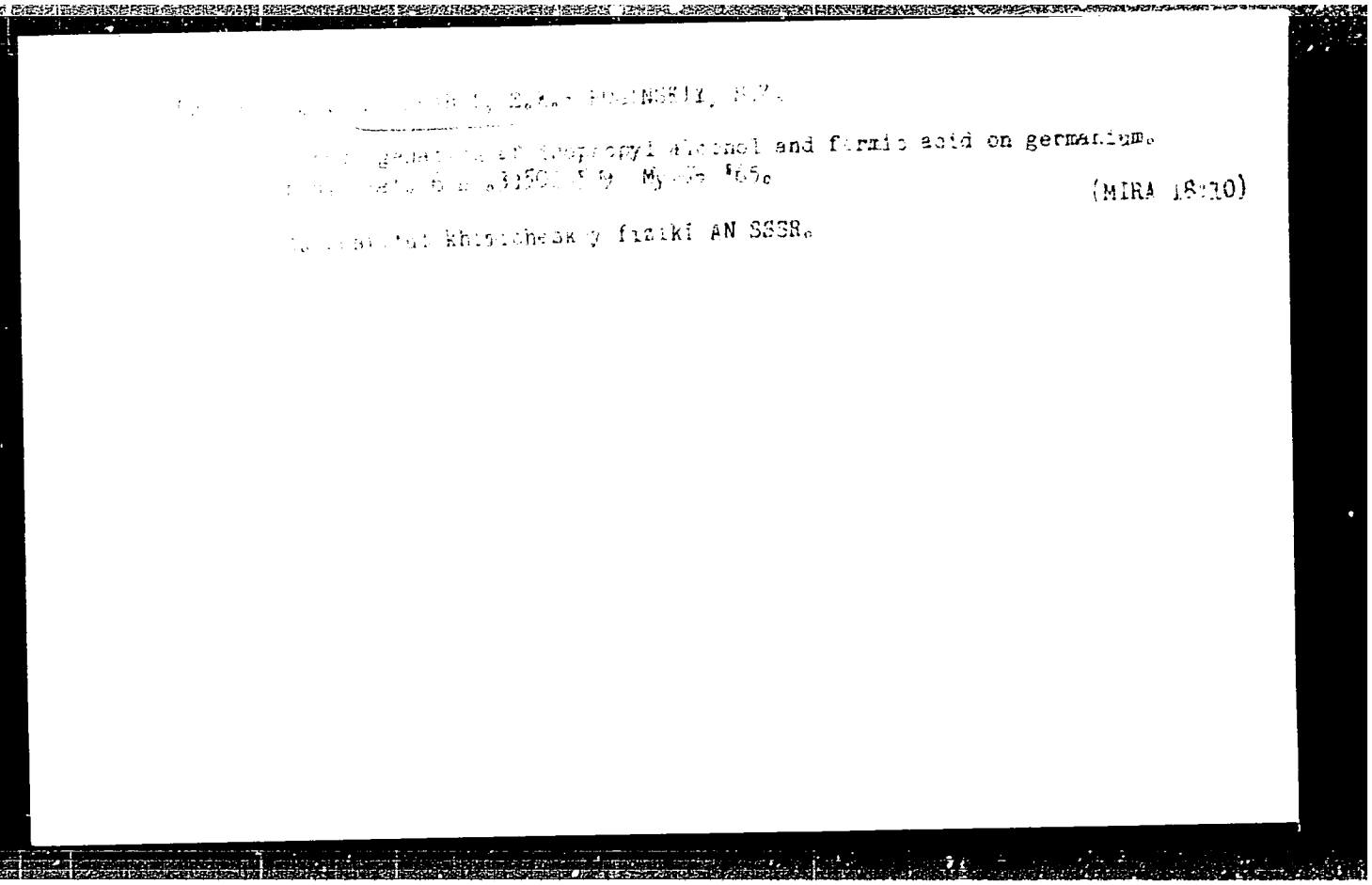

[illegible] E.K. [illegible]NSKIY, S.Z.

[illegible] generation of isopropyl alcohol and formic acid on germanium.
[illegible] 6 n. 3150[illegible] My-Ye '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

[illegible] Khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

FR[illegible], V.M.; [illegible], E.K.; [illegible], S.A.

Catalytic properties of silicon. Dehydrogenation of formic acid. Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:747-747 [illegible] '65. [illegible]

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABLI, F.M.

Studying the thermoelectromotive force in natural sulfides of molybdenum and lead. Uch. zap. AGU no.3:21-23 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Molybdenum sulfides) (Lead sulfide) (Thermo-Electricity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible] Hydrocarbons [illegible]
[illegible] -Hydration

"Catalytic Transformation of Ethyl-Substituted Five-and Six-Membered Hydrocarbons," S. I. [illegible], S. S. Novikov, N. [illegible] Kaushabli, and [illegible] N. D. [illegible]elinskiy, Inst of [illegible]

"D[illegible]" [illegible], No 5, [illegible]

A study was made of the stability of the C - C bond in the eth[illegible] group of ethyl-substituted cyclopentane, cyclohexane, and benzine. It was found by means of catalytic transformation over a special Ni catalyst that ethyl cyclohexane dealkylates more easily than ethyl benzine, which dealkylates more easily than ethyl cyclopentane.

PA [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABLI, S.I.

New variant of an accelerated method for examining the chromosomes of the mulberry tree. TSitologiia no.1: 108-109 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii AN AzSSR.
(CHROMOSOMES) (MULBERRY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ABDULLAYEV, I.K.; RADZHABLI, Ye.P.

Mulberry breeding in the Kuba-Khachmas Zone. Trudy Inst. gen. i sel. AN Azerb. SSR 1:31-44 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Kuba region (Azerbaijan)--Mulberry breeding)
(Khachmas region--Mulberry breeding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABLI, Ye.P.

Experimental polyploidy in the mulberry (Morus L.). Trudy MOIP. Otd.biol. 5:360-373 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii Azerbydzhanskoy SSR, Baku.
(MULBERRY BREEDING) (POLYPLOIDY) (COLCHICINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

KHROMOV, S.I.; RADZHABLI-SEIDOVA, N.A.; TRESHCHOVA, Ye.G.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Contact conversions of 1-methyl-1-phenylcyclohexane and phenylcyclohexane in the presence of aluminosilicate catalysts. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:171-176 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra khimii nefti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Cyclohexane) (Catalysts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/156-59-1-37/54

AUTHORS: Khromov, S. I., Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: The Contact Conversions of hem-Dialkyl-cyclohexane Hydrocarbons on an Alumosilicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya gem-dialkiltsiklogeksanovykh uglevodorodov na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 143 - 146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation made into the catalytic cracking of 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-ethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane, and 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane, on an alumosilicate catalyst at 500°. In preliminary experiments this temperature had been found to be the optimum. The separation from the quaternary carbon atom of one or both alkyl groups occurred on the partial isomerization of the ring and hydration by means of hydrogen re-arrangement. Besides, a dehydration of the hexacyclic hydrocarbons into benzene and toluene takes place. The alkyl benzenes are probably formed in two ways: alkylation by cracking products of the benzene ring, and alkylation of the hexacyclic naphthenes with the

Card 1/3

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SOV, 156-1-1-17/54

The Contact Conversions of hem-Dialkyl-cyclohexane Hydrocarbons on an Alumosilicate Catalyst

formation of mainly dimethyl and trimethyl-cyclohexane on a subsequent dehydration into the corresponding aromatic hydrocarbons. The resulting gaseous hydrocarbons and liquid paraffins are cracking products. The main ... of contact conversion among the hydrocarbons investigated were aromatic hydrocarbons; m-xylol and p-xylol are formed independently of the initial product in a ratio of 2:1. The ratio of liquid paraffins to naphthenes was approximately 1:3.5. Subsequently, data on the synthesis as well as the physical data (boiling points, refractive indices, etc) of the synthesized initial products are given (Table 1). In table 2 the conversion products established and their percentage share in the converted part of the initial substance are listed. With a rising number of carbon atoms in the alkyl group also the part of the initial substance that enters into the reaction rises. (In 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane 42.4% participated in the reaction, as against 84.2% in the case of 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane). There are 2 tables and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

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The Contact Conversions of Non-Dialkyl-cyclohexane Hydrocarbons on an Alumosilicate Catalyst

SOV/[illegible]-1-37/54

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra nefti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Petroleum of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/081/60/000/022/002/016
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 22, pp. 174-175, # 88528

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, B. A., Khromov, S. I., Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Balenkova, Ye. S.

TITLE: The Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Contact-Catalytical Transformation of Heme-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes Over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Azerb. khim. zh., 1959, No. 5, pp. 3-12 (Azerbaydzhan summary)

TEXT: The transformations were studied of 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexanes: 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-ethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane, and 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane in a stream system over a synthetic aluminum-silicate catalyst at 500°C and 0.23 $hr^{-1}$ volume velocity. Hereat the following reactions proceed: detachment and rupture of the side chains, methylation in the nucleus, isomerization of the six-membered cycle to the five-membered one, and hydrogen disproportionation. Aromatic hydrocarbons are the main transformation products (output about 33-45 percentage by weight with respect to the

Card 1/3

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S/081/60/000/022/002/016
A005/A001

The Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Contact-Catalytical Transformation of Heme-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes Over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

transformed 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexane): mixtures of the isomeric xylols and trimethylbenzenes, toluene, and a small quantity of benzene; in the xylol mixture the isomers content decreases in the sequence meta > para > ortho-isomers, whereat the content of the meta-isomer is approximately twice as high as that of the para-isomer for all 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexanes. The absence among the transformation products of 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-butyl cyclohexane, propyl- and respectively butyl-benzene points out that the alkyl group with larger chain length detaches easier. Moreover, alkanes are formed (in the main gaseous alkanes, predominantly $C_3H_8$ and $C_4H_{10}$), six-membered naphthenes (cyclohexane, methyl-cyclohexane) and five-membered naphthenes [cyclopentane, methyl-cyclopentane, 1,2-dimethyl-cyclopentane]. With increasing side-chain length of 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexane, the degree of transformation increases from 42% for 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane up to 84% for 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane. The transformation of 1-methyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexane over the same catalyst proceeds easier than that of 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexane, and 85% of 1-methyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexane undergoes already at 350°C the transformation without formation of gaseous products. Among

Card 2/3

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S/081/60/000/022/002/016
A005/A001

The Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Contact-Catalytical Transformations of Heme-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes Over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

the transformation products, aromatic hydrocarbons are predominant (46.5% benzene, 5% toluene) and naphthenes (about 40%): a mixture of the isomeric dimethyl-cyclopentane, ethyl-cyclopentane, and methyl-cyclohexane. Under the same conditions, the transformation degree of phenyl-cyclohexane amounts to 57%, and the transformation products are benzene (48.9%) and methyl-cyclopentane (48.5%). Assumptions are expressed on the possible ways of naphthene formation. 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane was obtained by the described method (Zelinskiy, N. D., Yelagina, N. V., Dokl. AN SSSR, 1950, Vol. 73, No. 3, p. 705), modified according to Khuan-Minlon, which led to increasing output of 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane from 58 to 78% with respect to ketone. 1-methyl-1-ethyl-cyclohexane was obtained with 38% output by the action of 1-chloro-1-methyl-cyclohexane on $(C_2H_5)_2Zn$ in tetralin. The synthesis of 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane was performed by interaction of 1-chloro-1-methyl-cyclohexane with the corresponding RMgBr (R is alkyl) with 6-12% output. 1-methyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexane was obtained with 53% output from 1-methyl-cyclohexanol-1 and benzene in the presence of $AlCl_3$.

A. Belotsvetov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/79-29-7-24/63

AUTHORS: Radzhabli-Saidova, N. A., Khromov, S. I., Citina, R. M., Balenkova, Ye. S., Treshchova, Ye. G., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Contact Transformations of 1,1-Dimethyl Cyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-ethyl Cyclohexane in the Presence of an Aluminosilicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya 1,1-dimetiltsiklogeksana i 1-metil-1-etil-tsiklogeksana v prisutstvii alyumosilikatnogo katalizatora)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2212-2218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The numerous Russian petroleum types contain among other cycloparaffin hydrocarbons 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1,1,3-trimethyl cyclohexane (Ref 1). According to reference 2 also the transformations of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane at 540° over an aluminosilicate catalyst are described. For the authors it was of interest to investigate the behavior of the most simple mixed methyl alkyl cyclohexanes in the catalytic cracking process over an aluminosilicate catalyst. For this purpose the behavior of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane over the above catalyst were investigated at 500°. In this connection gaseous products, a liquid condensate, and coke which separated on the catalyst were

Card 1/3

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obtained. The gaseous products were first fractionated at low temperatures and then determined. The liquid condensate was subjected to an accurate rectification, chromatographic adsorption on silica gel as well as to optical and chemical investigations. The following per cent composition of the reaction products of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane were found: hydrocarbon 21.4%, liquid paraffin hydrocarbons 2.6%, naphthene hydrocarbons 8.4, aromatic hydrocarbons 45.2%, coke 22.4%. For 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane (in wt%): 10.8% gaseous hydrocarbons, 23.0% mixture of paraffin naphthene hydrocarbons, 40.5% aromatic hydrocarbons, 25.7% coke. Under the chosen conditions of catalysis the separation of the alkyl groups which are in the quaternary cyclic carbon atom, hydrocracking process, methylation, aromatization as well as the isomerization of the six-membered cycles into five-membered ones take place. The main products are aromatic hydrocarbons and in small quantities paraffin and



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

Contact Transformations of 1,1-Dimethyl Cyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-ethyl Cyclohexane in the Presence of an Aluminosilicate Catalyst SOV/79-29-7-24/83

naphthene-hydrocarbons. The direction of the contact transformations of the mixed dialkyl cyclohexanes are illustrated by the scheme in the experimental part. There are 6 tables and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/79-29-7-25/83

AUTHORS: Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Khromov, S. I., Dorzhin, Ch., Balenkova, Ye. S., Treshchova, Ye. G., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya 1-metil-1-propiltsiklogeksana i 1-metil-1-butiltsiklogeksana na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2219-2224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors continued their investigations (Ref 1) and synthesized 1-methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane over an aluminum silicate catalyst at 500°; under the earlier conditions also in this case gaseous hydrocarbons, a liquid condensate, and coke separated on the catalyst were obtained. The gaseous products were fractionated at low temperature by means of the apparatus TsIATIM-51-U and the composition of the separated fractions was determined by means of the apparatus VTI. In order to determine the composition of the condensate, rectification, chromatographic adsorption on silica gel as well as optical and chemical methods were applied of investigation. The following wt% were obtained for the

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst SOV/79-29-7-25/83

transformation products of 1-methyl-1-propyl cyclohexane: gaseous hydrocarbons 23.8%, liquid paraffins 5.9%, naphthenes 20.5%, aromatic hydrocarbons 33.3%, coke 16.5% . The following resulted from 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane: gaseous hydrocarbons 30.5%, liquid paraffins 4.8%, naphthenes 17.0%, aromatic hydrocarbons 41.8%, coke 5.8%. The results obtained confirm the rules set up already earlier (Ref 1) for the catalytic transformation of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane. Also in this case the main products were aromatic hydrocarbons. In the gaseous products saturated hydrocarbons predominate (propane and butane). With increasing number of the carbon atoms in the alkyl group of the above compounds also the intensity of catalytic transformation increases. There are 6 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 26377-66

ACC NR: AP6007660 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0028/0028

AUTHORS: Barenboym, I. Yu.; Dubrova, Ye. P.; Vasil'yev, V. D.; Lurik, N. M.; Radzevich, Ye. N.; Spitkovskiy, S. A.; Fuks, G. B.; Fel'dman, M. B.; Leybman, Ya. M.; Kolomoytsev, B. B.; Flaks, V. A.; Khandzhi, V. V.; Gol'dfel'd, L. M.; Lifshits, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A means of erecting railroad bridges of arched-span construction from separate sections. Class 19, No. 178393

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 28

TOPIC TAGS: bridge, bridge construction, structural engineering, railroad bridge, cantilever bridge

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a means for erecting railroad bridges of arched span construction from separate sections. The sections are suspended and joined with struts of the structure above the arch by temporary sloping and horizontal members. These members serve as cross-stays and upper booms. The sections also feature a cantilever truss (see Fig. 1) with a triangular framing, the lower girder of which forms a semi-arch. The upper girder of the cantilever truss is set above the travel span, which includes separate elements of the truss used in mounting and elevating the structure. These members subsequently form a triangular cantilever

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ACC NR: AP6007660

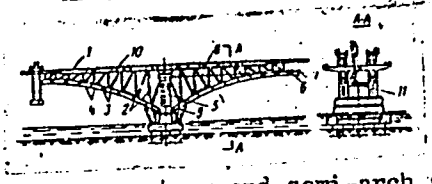

Fig. 1. 1 - upper string of the cantilever truss; 2 - struts; 3 - slanting members; 4 - lower string panels; 5 - anchor post; 6 - key block; 7 - floor plates; 8 - cables; 9 - anchor block; 10 - tension cables; 11 - joints.

frame, cross-stays and semi-arch sections. Each panel thus formed serves as a support for the next panel. The panels are rigidly fastened along the entire face, the process being repeated until the entire semi-arch is formed. Then cables are placed between the link sections and the support. When the cables are tightened, the semi-arches are rotated with respect to the support section, thus unloading the diagonal and horizontal members of the cantilever. The cables are removed, after which the travel-span plates are placed upon the structure above the arch between the link sections of the semi-arch and the support. When the wearing surface is completely laid, the remaining part of the cables is tightened. Favorable working conditions for the support are created by freeing the support from one-sided loadings; assembly of the semi-arch takes place simultaneously on both sides of the pier, with each addition being a cantilever addition. The abutment portion of the semi-arch is prepared in place between the first support block of the semi-arch and the pier. Forces in members of the cantilever are lessened by the introduction of stiffener cables in the upper girder at 1/2--2/3 of its design length. Moments in panels on the semi-arch are reduced through a skewed arrangement of axes of diagonals relative to points of intersection of the axes of vertical members and the semi-arch blocks. Joints are placed between adjacent semi-arches on the assembled panels, thus controlling the position of cantilever frames in the span. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Nov64

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RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

Role of volatile components in assimilation processes. Zap.Uz. otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.6:57-60 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra petrologii i metallogenii Sredneaziatskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Magma)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M., akademik; ADELUNG, A.S.; VORONICH, V.A.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; KALABINA, M.G.; MALAKHOV, A.A.; MATSOKINA, T.M.; MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; TUMASHEVSKAYA, E.S., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Principal features of magmatism and metallogeny in the Chatkal-Kurama mountain ranges] Osnovnye cherty magmatizma i metallogenii Chatkalo-Kuraminskikh gor. Pod obshchei red. Kh.M.Abdullaeva. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958. 288 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Abdullayev)
(Chatkal Mountain Range--Mineralogy)
(Kurama Mountain Range--Mineralogy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

Petrochemistry of volcanic and intrusive rocks of the upper Paleozoic in the Kuruma Subzone. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.4:3-15 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Stredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Kurama Range--Rocks, Igneous--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

Synchronism of the intrusive and effusive activity and geological significance of volcanic series. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.14:103-114 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kurama Range--Rocks, Igneous)
(Chatkal Range--Rocks, Igneous)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.

Water content and other volatile components of natural melts and their importance in igneous processes. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.3:19-25 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; SALOV, P.I.; KOZYREV, V.V.; PETROV, V.M.; USMANOV, F.A.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk; KUSTARNIKOVA, A.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; RAKHMATULLAYEV, Kh.R.; MUSAYEV, A.M.; SVIRIDENKO, A.F.; SULTAN-UIZ-DAG; GOLOVIN, Ye.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VIGNEVSKIY, Ya.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.

[Petrography of Uzbekistan] Petrografiia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR. Book 1. 1964. 445 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i geofiziki.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ARIPOV, A.A.; AKHMEDZHANOV, M.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; KURBANIYAZOV, K.; NAZHABOV, F.Sh.

Oil and gas potentials of Paleozoic sediments in Ustyurt and areas adjacent to it. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.4:30-37 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHAPOV, L. Doc Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Chemical Investigation of Peat Tar." 23/10/50

Inst. of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, L. Sh.

Mbr., Lab. Chemistry of Sapropelite, Sector Sapropelites, Inst. Mineral Fuels, Dept. Tech. Sci., Acad. Sci., -c1949-. Mbr., Inst., -1948-. "Constituent Composition of Peat Tar," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. 4, 1949. *-; LANIN, V. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.M.

Some problems in interpreting single longitudinal hodographs of refracted waves. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.4:3-12 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Trest "Turkmengeofizika."
(Hodograph) (Refraction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

SOV/ 49-58-12-9/17

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I (Opredeleniye granichnykh skorostey po poperechnym godografam prelomlennykh voln. I)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, seriya geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1491-1503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present methods of interpretation of the transverse hodographs of refracted waves are based on the assumption that the boundary velocity $V_g$ of the waves propagating down through the refracting layer is constant (Refs.1 and 2). This method is not free from errors, mainly due to the fact that this velocity is not always constant (Refs.3 and 4). Therefore, another method was worked out which is described in this work. It is based on the determination of the boundary velocity $V_g$ by means of either comparison between the theoretical and the observed hodographs or by the transmission of an observed hodograph into a straight line, the inclination of which will indicate the magnitude of $V_g$ (Refs.2-4).

These two methods are amended as follows: two types of hodographs of refracted waves are obtained when two detonations are made at various points of a transverse profile at

Card 1/5

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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

the same direction from the point of observation. Then the hodograph for the waves $t_1(x_1)$ and $t_2(x_2)$ can be described by the Eqs.(1) and (2), where $R_1$, $R_2$ - distances from the detonation points, $x_i$ - coordinate of observation point $\omega_R$ - azimuth, $\varphi$ - angle of refraction, $H_{01}$ ; $H_{02}$ - depth of refracting plane, $V_1$ , $V_r$ - normal and refracted velocities (Fig.1, L - distance between detonations). The top, positive sign under the root of the equation signifies the path of downward inclination of the hodograph in distinction from the upwards part denoted by the lower negative sign. If the registered refraction of both waves corresponds to the same boundary, then the time difference $t_1(x_1) - t_2(x_2)$ between 2 observations can be found from Eq.(3). In order to determine the velocity Vg graphically,



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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

the expression (4) can be introduced and the Eq.(3) written in the form of Eq.(6) with the denotations (7). In the system of coordinates $\Delta t$ , $\Delta x$ , the Eq.(6) can be transformed into the linear equation when $\delta$ = const. Then the angle of straight line will determine the value of $V_g$ , from the

Eq.(8). It can be shown that the condition $\delta$ = const is satisfied when Eq.(9) is considered. Then $\delta$ can be calculated from Eq.(10) (Fig.2 for the observation I). The Eq.(6) is true for every value of $\varphi$ which can be seen from the Eqs.(11-13). Figs.3 and 4 show the diagrams of the other two observations (II and III) where $\delta$ is adjusted as shown by Eqs.(14) and (15) respectively. It is possible to determine the velocity $V_g$ from only one hodograph when the

Eq.(16) is considered. Then Eq.(1) can be written as Eq.(17) (18). In the case of very small inclination a simplified formula, (19), can be applied. The difference between the one hodograph and the two hodograph methods is such that in the former case $\delta \neq$ const . Therefore, it can be applied only when $\varphi = 0$ , then $V_g$ can be found from Eq.(20). The

Card 3/5 best practical procedure in the determination of $V_g$ is to

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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

find first the time difference for a given point, then to define the coordinate $\Delta x$ from the formula (13). The next step is the construction of the hodograph in the scale $\Delta t = \Delta t(\Delta x)$, finally, the determination of the most probable straight line, the inclination of which determines the value of $V_g$. Experimental results of the determination of $V_g$ are shown in Figs.5 to 11. Fig.5 represents the hodographs from the investigation in the Kizylkumy rayon, for which the calculations for:

$$\Delta t = t_1(x_1) - t_2(x^2) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{R_1^2 + x_1^2} - \sqrt{R_2^2 + x_2^2}$$

are shown graphically in Fig.6. The velocities $V_g$ = 400 m/s and $V_g$ = 3600 m/s found from the graph agree with those determined by other methods for this region. The other examples show that $V_g$ can be determined also in the case

Card 4/5

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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

where the boundary velocities vary considerably due to the abrupt changes in the earth stratification. This can be done where the differences of velocities are not lower than 200 to 300 m/sec, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, where velocities, as found by various experimental methods, are shown, while Table 3 gives the results calculated according to the method described. Figs.7 and 11 show the hodographs, and Figs.8 to 10 the evaluated curves for the same profile. There are 11 figures, 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Trest "Sredazneftegeofizika" (Trust "Sredazneftegeofizika"

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957.



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RADZHAROV, M.M., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Interpretation of [illegible]graphs of incomplete systems in the correlation method of refracted waves." Mos, 1959, 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physics of the Earth im O.Yu Shmidt) 125 copies (KL, 34-59, 111)



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/049/59/000/03/011/019

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: On the Accuracy of Determination of the Limiting Velocities From a System of Running Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. II

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 450-459 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this article was published in this journal Nr 12, 1958, where the method of determination of the limiting velocity $V_r$ was described. In the present paper an analysis is made of the factors affecting the accuracy. The accuracy is found to depend on the dimensions of the base and on the angle ($\varphi$) of the inclination. If the base is greater than a certain minimum magnitude, then the degree of accuracy is improved. Therefore a base should be chosen so that it is greater than the minimum magnitude

Card 1/2

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On the Accuracy of Determination of the Limiting Velocities From a System of Running Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. II

permissible for the greatest values of $V_r$ employed in the calculations. Fig 1 shows the isolines of the relative error $\delta V_r/V_r$ as a function of the length of the base $\Delta(\Delta x)$. Figs 2 to 5 show the variations of the error in relation to $\omega_R$, $L/R_i$ and $R_2/R_1$ (these quantities are defined in Part I). Fig 6 gives the transverse hodographs of refracted waves for various values of the angle $\omega_R$, while Fig 7 shows the curves $\Delta t = \Delta t(\Delta x)$ for the above hodographs. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Turkmenskiy geofizicheskiy trest "Turkmengeofizika"
(Turkmenian Geophysical Board "Turkmengeofizika")

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957
Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

SOV/49-59-7-13/22

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: On Some Properties of the Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1046-1051 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental hodographs obtained from the seismic observations by a correlation method are discussed. The refracted waves in the case of one inclined discontinuity are considered. The dislocation of the minimum point $x_{min}$ of the transverse hodograph (defined by Eqs (1) and (2)) in respect to the projected point of the detonation is related to the time rate $\tau$ and to the angle of inclination $\varphi$ of the refracting layer. The minimum of the transverse hodograph is defined by Eq (4) for the conditions $\partial t/\partial x = 0$. As an example, Fig 1 shows a relationship

$$x_{min}/R = f(\omega_R)$$

Card 1/3

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On Some Properties of the Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

for $V_1/V_g = 0.5$ (R - distance from the detonation point, $\omega_R$ - azimuth, $V_1$, $V_g$ - velocities in the upper and lower layers, respectively). The analysis of Eq (4) shows that the relationship $x_{min}/R$ increases with an increase of $\varphi$ and reaches its limiting value when $\omega_R = 0$, or gradually decreases when $\omega_R \to 90^\circ$ and becomes zero when $\omega_R = 90^\circ$. Fig 2 illustrates the value of $x_{min}/R$ in relation to $n = V_1/V_g$ when $\omega_R = 0$. Fig 3 shows the curves of the theoretical difference hodograph (expressed as Eq (9)) for $n = 0.375$, $R = 8$ km. These curves illustrate the order of disappearance of the minimum in relation to an increase of the angle $\varphi$. The character of the theoretical difference hodographs in relation to the distance R, when $\omega_R = 0$ and $i = \varphi = 22^\circ$, is shown in Fig 4. The relationship of the time rate $\tau$ and the angle $\varphi$ can be determined from Eq (10). The angle $\varphi$ can be determined from Eq (12) if the value of n is not too large ( $n \leq 0.8$ ).



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On Some Properties of the Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

The error of calculation in this case can be kept within the practical limits but it becomes large if $n > 0,8$ .
There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Turkmenskiy geofizicheskiy trest "Turkmengeofizika"
(Turkumen Geophysical Trust "Turkmengeofizika")

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1957.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/165/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

A[illegible] Agranovskiy, L.Ye., Radzhabov, M.M.

TITLE: Prospecting by the correlation method of refracted waves on the southern slope of the Kara-Kum Plateau

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1960, 46-52

TEXT: The advantages of the correlation method of refracted waves (KMPV) for the prospecting of the Kara-Kum Plateau are discussed. The latter gained special interest after rich gas wells were struck in the albite deposits of the central region near Darvaza, Shiikh, Sernyy Zavod. The southern slope of the Kara-Kum is covered with a wide stratum of fine to medium-grained micaceous sand, interspersed by clay layers. Ground waters occur in depths of 5 - 50 m. KMPV registered a number of refracted waves corresponding to different strata bedded within Tertiary deposits in carbonaceous Cretaceous rocks and below these. Boundary velocities of the most intensive waves are shown in Table 1. A comparison of stratum velocities to boundary velocities shows that the latter exceed the former by 1.4 - 1.6. This sharp differentiation renders the KMPV method -

Card 1/4

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Prospecting by the correlation method ...

eminently suitable for investigations of structural and regional problems in this area. KMFV investigations comprised longitudinal and transverse profiling and were carried out by 26-channel СС-26-51-Д (SS-26-51-D) stations. Maximum frequency response of modified amplifiers was reached at 25 c/s. Solitary СП-48 (SP-48) seismographs with a natural frequency of 26-27 c/s acted as receivers of electric oscillations. The distance between profiles varied from 5 to 1.5-2 km. The net of profiles formed close polygons at a maximum perimeter of 40 km. Experimental data proved that the waves corresponding to basic refraction boundaries are distinguished by recording stability, unbroken phase correlation and extensive tracing ranges. The seismic profiles based on hodographs were compiled according to $t_0$ and time fields laid down by G.D. Gamburtsev (Ref. 1: "Korrelatsionnyy metod prelomlennykh voln" [Correlation method of refracted waves], Akademizdat. 1952). The method was applied to 1-1.5 m deep refracting boundaries; deeper boundaries were shown with the help of time fields and ray diagrams with due consideration to the vertical mean velocity gradient. The relative error $\Delta H/H$ at the determination of the depth of boundary lines due to inaccurate determination of boundary velocity Vr is calculated according to.

Card 2/4

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Prospecting by the correlation method ...

$$\Delta H/H = \frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{n}{1+\frac{\Delta V_r}{V_r}}\right)^2}} - 1,$$

$n=\bar{V}/V_r$, $\Delta V_r=V_r-V_{eff}$ ($\Delta V_r$ - absolute error in the determination of velocity $V_r$). The Izgant Fold revealed refracted strata bedded in Tertiary and upper-Cretaceous deposits; it forms a sub-latitudinal brachyanticline. The structure of Kazy has been prepared for deep drilling. The structural layout was traced along the refracting stratum with Vr = 5,500 - 5,700 m/sec and bedded in Cretaceous deposits. Two further not defined structural complexes were revealed northwest of Kazy; their presence appears to confirm the theory of Yu.N. Godin (Ref. 2: "Glubinnoye geologicheskoye stroyeniye Turkmenii i yego izucheniye geofizicheskimi metodami" [Plutonic geological formations of Turkmenia and the exploration by geophysical methods], 1959) on the existence of a Tuarkyr - Karatakshinskiy Bank. Described explorations provide the basis for further prospecting of sloping structures by the KMPV method in the region of Southern Kara-Kum. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/165/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

Prospecting by the correlation method ...

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources in the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Table 1: Boundary velocities of refracted waves

a) Area
b) Design waves
c) $V_r$ (m/sec)

| Район работ (a) | Обозначение волны (b) | $V_r$ (м/сек.) (c) |
|---|---|---|
| Изгант | $t_2$ | 3200—3400 |
| | $t_3$ | 3900—4000 |
| | $t_4$ | 4500 - 4600 |
| | $t_5$ | 6400—6500 |
| Казы | $t_1$ | 2600—2700 |
| | $t_2$ | 3200—3300 |
| | $t_3$ | 5500—5700 |

Card 4/4

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E191/E381

AUTHORS: Radzhabov, M.M. and Agranovskiy, L.Ye.

TITLE: Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 854 - 862 + 2 plates

TEXT: The problem of determining the profile of the refracting boundary from the individual transverse hodograph is considered for the case of a single flat inclined separation boundary. Formulae are given for determining the depths of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone from the individual transverse hodographs of refracted waves at each point of the profile. The errors in the determination of the effective depths of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone are considered. The accuracy of the determination of the profile of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone is formulated. Examples of experimental data are given. It is shown that



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E191/E381

Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

only in the case of a straight line transverse profile orientated across the direction of the spread of the refracting boundary and on condition that the separation boundary along the perpendicular line is horizontal, does the individual transverse hodograph of the refracted wave at given values of the velocities in the top layer and the refracting layer offer the possibility of determining the depths at each point of the line of observation. Under actual conditions, these requirements are satisfied adequately in the exploration of structural elements of the type of an inclined monocline layer. In all other cases, additional data are required apart from the values of the velocities. When these data are known, the formulae given permit the plot of the boundary of separation, also in the case when the boundary velocity in the refracting layer varies along the

Card 2/3

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E191/E381

Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

line of the transverse profile. The conditions for which the errors in the depth determination do not exceed 5% are given. If the plot obtained from the transverse hodograph of refracted waves yields a curvilinear shape, this is due to the nature of the profile of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone of seismic beams. Experimental data obtained in this study are in agreement with the theoretical analysis.
There are 9 figures, 1 table and 14 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya No. 2 Upravleniya geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Geophysical Expedition No. 2, Directorate for Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1959

Card 3/3

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RADZHABOV, M.M.

Selection of mean velocities in determining effective depths by single transverse hodographs of refracted waves. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.6:863-867 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Seismometry)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/169/62/000/007/035/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: Trial application of cross profiling in the correlation refraction method during seismic surveys in Central Asia's western part (Discourse theses)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 23, abstract 7A152 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 321-322)

TEXT: The correlation refraction method is being applied in Central Asia's western part to study the Paleozoic basement surface and the dissection of the sedimentary strata, to map faults and other tectonic disturbances, and also (in recent years) to seek and outline local structural forms. Cross (non-longitudinal) profiling, too, is being widely employed together with longitudinal profiling when solving these problems. An important quality of cross profiling in the correct choice of distances from the deto-

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nation point is the small extent or absence of zones of refracted wave interferences. The principle of the overtaking travel-time curve was introduced into the cross profiling procedure; this allowed the means of interpreting the data of this method to be developed substantially. Ways of determining the boundary velocities, and of monitoring and identifying the waves corresponding to various horizons, have also been developed, as has a method of quantitatively processing the amplitudes. The accumulated experimental material testifies that the accuracy of the results has been increased, and that the range of solvable problems has been expanded, in consequence of the use of cross hodograph systems. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]



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RADZHABOV, M.M.

Investigating amplitude curves of refracted waves in observations on transverse profiles. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:26-32 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Seismic prospecting)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.M.

Kinematic criteria for the identification of refracted waves in a region of overlapping transverse hodographs. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.5:718-727 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.

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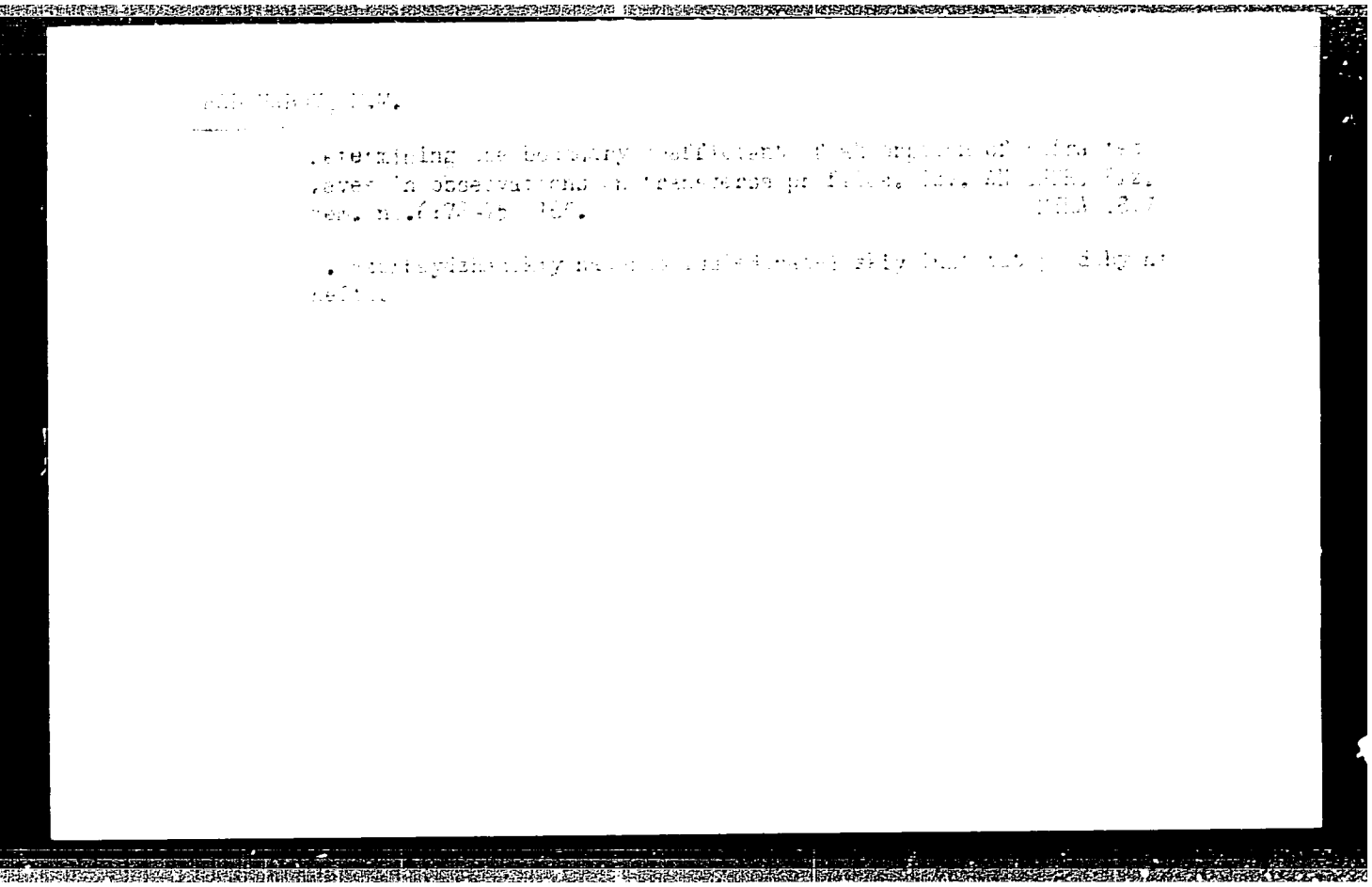

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ALI [illegible], RADZHABOV, M.M., TERESHKO, D.I.

New geophysical data on the structure of crystalline basement in the region of the Araks and Kura junction. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.3:12-16 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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ACC NR: AP6010067 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/003/0083/0090

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.; Babazade, O. B.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute on Petroleum Extraction (Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti)

TITLE: Reflected-diffracted waves recorded during deep seismic sounding of the Earth's core [Paper presented at a Session of the Council on Seismology, AN SSSR, and the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR, in Moscow on 9 May 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 3, 1966, 83-90

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismology, reflected shock wave, petrology, shock wave diffraction

ABSTRACT: This article presents some of the results of an experimental investigation of diffracted waves from data collected by the Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute on Petroleum Extraction (Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti). The data are interesting from the viewpoint of the possibility of employing these waves in combination with other classes of recorded waves in the separation of blocks in the crystalline mass of the Earth and location of zones of deep faults which divide these blocks. Many reflected-diffracted types of diffraction waves were isolated during the analysis of the wave field on the sector of the profile of deep seismic sounding which intersects, in the

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submeridianal direction, the zone of the Talysh-Vanda gravity high in the Kura Depression. It is shown on the basis of experimental data that the intensity of these waves is considerably higher than that of the frontal waves recorded in the first entry, and higher than or comparable to the reflected waves recorded in subsequent entries. The existence of a high in the form of an amplitude graph $A = A(y)$ is established; it coincides with the region of the low of the hodograph of the diffraction wave. It is shown that the amplitudes of the waves diminish sharply away from the region. Because of this these waves are separated visually only within a single spacing of the seismographs, and it is not possible to track them on the neighboring spacing. It is established that the diffraction point region is situated on the joints of rocks which differ in their petrographic composition. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 8 formulas. [08]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 005

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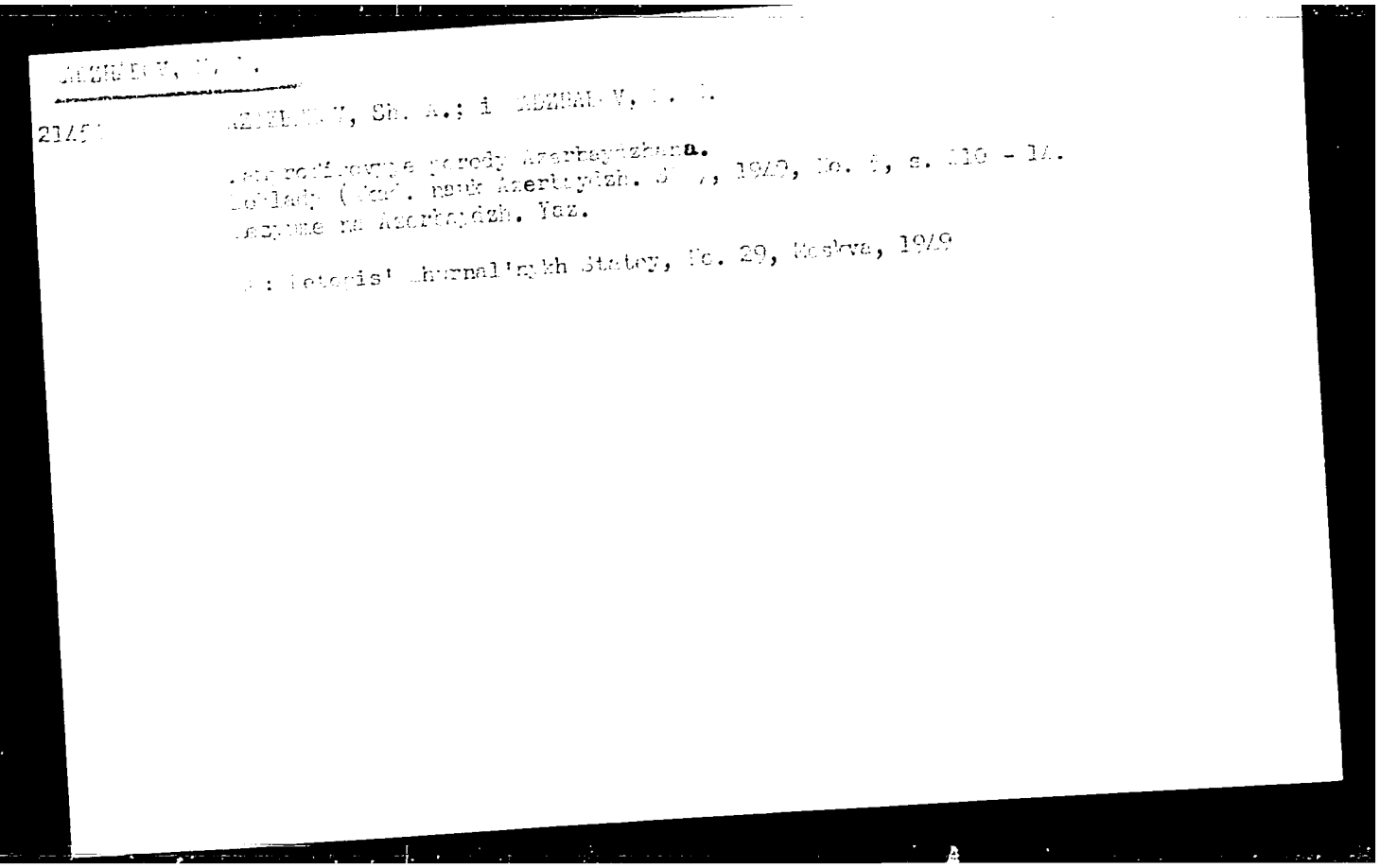

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2145[illegible] [illegible], Sh. A.; i [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] porody Azerbaydzhana.
Doklady ([illegible]. nauk Azerbaydzh. S[illegible], 1949, No. [illegible], s. 110 - 14.
Resume na Azerbaydzh. Yaz.

[illegible]: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.N.

ABDULLAYEV, R.N.; RADZHABOV, M.N.

The Dash-Bulag intrusion (Lesser Caucasus). Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.12:67-83 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Shamkhor District--Rocks, Igneous)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.N.

Petrography of vein rocks in the southwestern part of the Kaagur-Alangez intrusive. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Azerb. SSR 19:191-258 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

(Caucasus--Rocks, Igneous)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ISMAYLOV, K.A.; RADZHABOV, M.N.

Geological conditions of upper Cretaceous lime stones deposits within the boundaries of Astara anticlinorum (Talysh Mountains) [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR. 14 no.4:307-312 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut geologii im akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Talysh Mountains--Limestone)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHAPOV, M.N.; ISMAYLOV, K.A.

Veinstones in the Talysh Mountains. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.6:69-78 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Talysh Mountains—Mineralogy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RAMGHAROV, M.N.; MAGRIBI, A.A.

Petrochemical characteristics of Kashkachay intrusions (Dashkesan District). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.6:41-45 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, N.A.

Selecting intermediate speeds for hoisting mechanisms of rigs. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.9:43-46 S '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Hoisting machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ALIKHANOV, F.N.; ARUSHANOV, N.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; ALIZADE, M.A.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; I.GIROV, M.A.; VEZIROV, S.A.; VOLOBUYEV, V.R.; EFENDIYEV, F.M.; GADZHIYEV, M.M.; GUSEYNOV, D.M.; GUSEYNOV, I.A.; DADASHEV, F.K.; DADASHZADE, M.A.; DALIN, M.A.; ISKENDEROV, M.A.; KAZIYEV, M.A.; KARAYEV, A.I.; KASHKAY, M.S.; KEL'DYSH, M.V.; KERIMOV, A.G.; LEMBERANSKIY, A.D.; MAMEDOV, G.K.; MEKHTIYEV, M.R.; MIRZOYEV, S.A.; NAGIYEV, M.F.; NESRULLAYEV, N.I.; ORUDZHEV, A.I.; RADZHABOV, R.A.; RUDNEV, K.N.; SADYKHOV, R.N.; SEMENOV, N.N.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; TOPCHIBASHEV, M.A.; TAIROVA, T.A.; KHALILOV, Z.I.; EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; SHUFYUROVA, Z.Z.

IUsif Geidarovich Mamedaliev; obituary. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no.12:1123-1126 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mamedaliev, Iusif Geidarovich, 1905-1961)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, R.G.

Peculiarities, treatment, and prophylaxis of snake bites. Azerb. med.zhur. no.12:56-61 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(VENOM--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

KALZHAROV, [illegible], Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Agricultural traumatism in the cotton-growing Kolkhozes in the Sardinsk rajon, its prophylaxis and treatment," Baku, 1960, 21 pp (Azerbaydzhan State Medical Institute in [illegible] Narimanov) (KL, [illegible], 11[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, R.G.

Agricultural traumatism and its prophylaxis on collective cotton farms in Barda District, Azerbaijan S.S.R. during 1957-1960. Azerb. med. zhur. no.9:49 S '62 (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

BABZHANOV, SYDYK

Babzhabov, Sydyk

"The history of the Soviet school in Uzbekistan (1917-1941)." Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR. Sci Res Inst of the Theory and History of Pedagogy. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, S. A.

3-12-5/27

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, S.A., Professor, Doctor of Juridical Sciences Rector of the Tadzhik State University.

TITLE: October Opened the Way to Knowledge (Oktyabr' otkryl dorogu k znaniyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 12, pp 32 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the October Revolution opened the way to culture and education for the Tadzhik people. Industry and agriculture developed with enormous rapidity, and a new socialist culture arose. A wide system of primary and secondary schools, technical and higher educational institutions was organized. In 1956 there were already 2,547 schools of general education where 320,400 pupils were trained. Large sums were spent for the development of national education, they amounted to 568.8 million rubles in 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tadzhik State University)

AVAILABLE: Library or Congress

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ACC NR: AP6036039 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/011/2069/2074

AUTHOR: Radzhabov,T.D.; Ivanovskiy,G.F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ion pumping with a continually renewed sorbent surface

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2069-2074

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, inert gas, helium, argon, neon, krypton, xenon, ion beam, metal film, titanium, metal vapor deposition

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated sorption of argon, helium, neon, krypton, and xenon from up to 8 μ A beams of 2-2.5 keV ions on titanium films during deposition of the film at rates from 3 to 50 Å/min. The film was deposited from a direct current heated 22 mm diameter ring of 1.5 mm diameter titanium-molybdenum wire mounted 5 cm from the 7.08 $cm^2$ target. The substrate was outgased for 10 minutes at 700° C under a vacuum of $10^{-7}$ torr. The ion beam was turned on after the titanium film had reached a thickness of 0.1-0.2 micron and was left on for 10 minutes in all the experiments. The substrate was not cooled and reached temperatures of 50-60° C during deposition. After the 10 minute sorption period the titanium film target was gradually heated to from 700 to 1000° C during the course of some 15 minutes and the quantity of desorbed gas was measured by recording the changes of pressure in the working volume. From a

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ACC NR: AP6036039

simple calculation it is concluded that the density of sorbed atoms in the growing titanium film is constant above the initial surface and equal to B/v, where B measures the intensity of the ion beam and v is the deposition rate of the film. The proportionality of the density to B/v was confirmed by the initial behavior of the desorption curves. The total quantity of desorbed gas decreased with increase of v; this is ascribed to failure of the gas atoms sorbed deep in the target to diffuse to the surface during the short (15-20 minute) desorption time. Helium was desorbed at higher temperatures than the other investigated gases, and the gases whose atomic diameters exceed the lattice constant of the titanium target (krypton and xenon) were not desorbed at temperatures above 700° C. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 ORIG.REF: 002 OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

26334-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP6012500 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1271/1273

61
B

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Radzhabov, T. D.

ORG: none

2

TITLE: Variation in the resistance of titanium films during bombardment by argon ions

27 18

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v.8, no. 4, 1966, 1271-1273

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, metal film, argon, ion bombardment, resistivity

ABSTRACT: The authors study the change in resistance of titanium films due to bombardment with monoenergetic ions of argon with energies from 0.8 to 4 kev at a current of less than 10 μa. The titanium films were vaporized in a high vacuum on a molybdenum glass substrate and silver contacts were electrolytically applied. The resistivity of the film was measured as a function of thickness. The resistivity decreased with an increase in thickness, asymptotically approaching that of the massive metal at thicknesses greater than 1000 Å. The results show that argon ions are readily absorbed by titanium films at 20°C. The resistance of the films increases after bombardment. The change in resistance depends on the thickness of the film, as well as on the energy and number of bombarding ions. The change in resistivity reaches a maximum at energies of 2-2.5 kev, which corresponds to the level of sorption saturation. A sorption saturation level corresponding to the maximum change in resistance is also

2

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

26384-66

ACC NR: AP6012500

0

eached when the number of bombarding ions is increased. The interaction between argon atoms and titanium is apparently purely mechanical. Electron interactions between argon and titanium atoms either do not take place or are too weak to be registered. Argon ions which penetrate deep into the film and are distributed with depth according to some penetration probability may be treated as a purely mechanically introduced impurity which reduces the mobility of free electrons and thus increases the electrical resistance of the film. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 45918-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6028621 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1469/1474

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G.F.; Radzhabov, T.D.; Zagorskaya, T.N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mechanism of the sorption of inert gas ions on titanium

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1469-1474

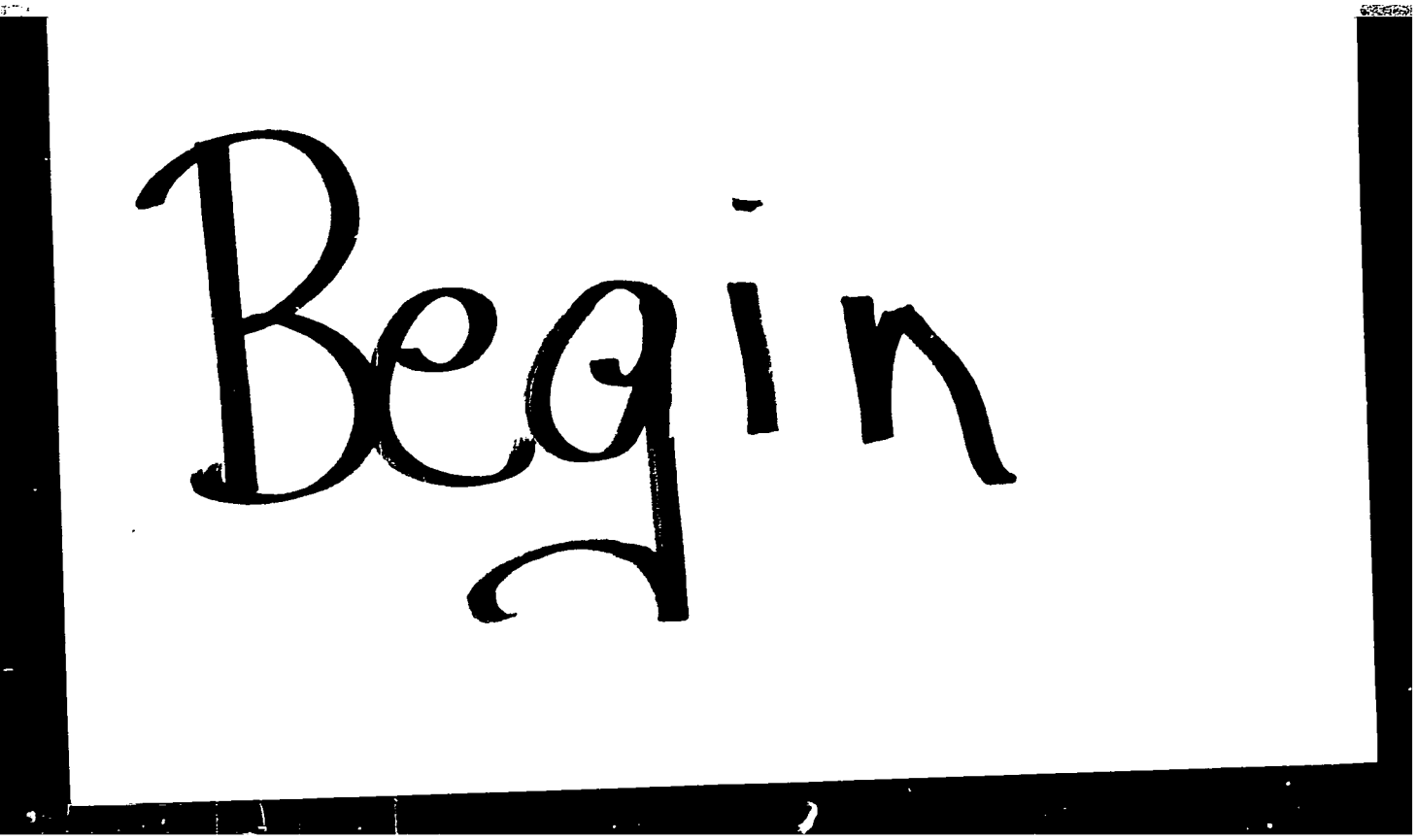
TOPIC TAGS: helium, argon, neon, titanium, polycrystal, single crystal, thin film, sorption, ion, METAL SURFACE

ABSTRACT: In order to elucidate the nature of the two-peak thermal desorption curves associated with the sorption of inert gas ions on pure metallic surfaces, the authors have investigated the sorption from 2 uA beams of 0.8 to 3 keV argon, neon, and helium ions on titanium surfaces. Titanium was selected for the investigation because of its technical importance in connection with high vacuum sorption pumps. Four types of targets were employed: 0.1μ films deposited at 10 Å/min on copper substrates and having a grain size of 0.01 to 0.02 mm; a dense sample with a grain size of 0.014 to 0.043 mm; a coarse-grained polycrystalline material with a grain size of 0.5 to 1.0 mm; and a single crystal obtained from titanium iodide by zonal melting in vacuum with an electron beam. The adsorbed ions were desorbed by heating the target to 900° C, and the desorbed atoms were detected and measured with a mass spectrometer and ionization gages. Two-peak desorption curves were obtained for all the gases and for all the targets ex-

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

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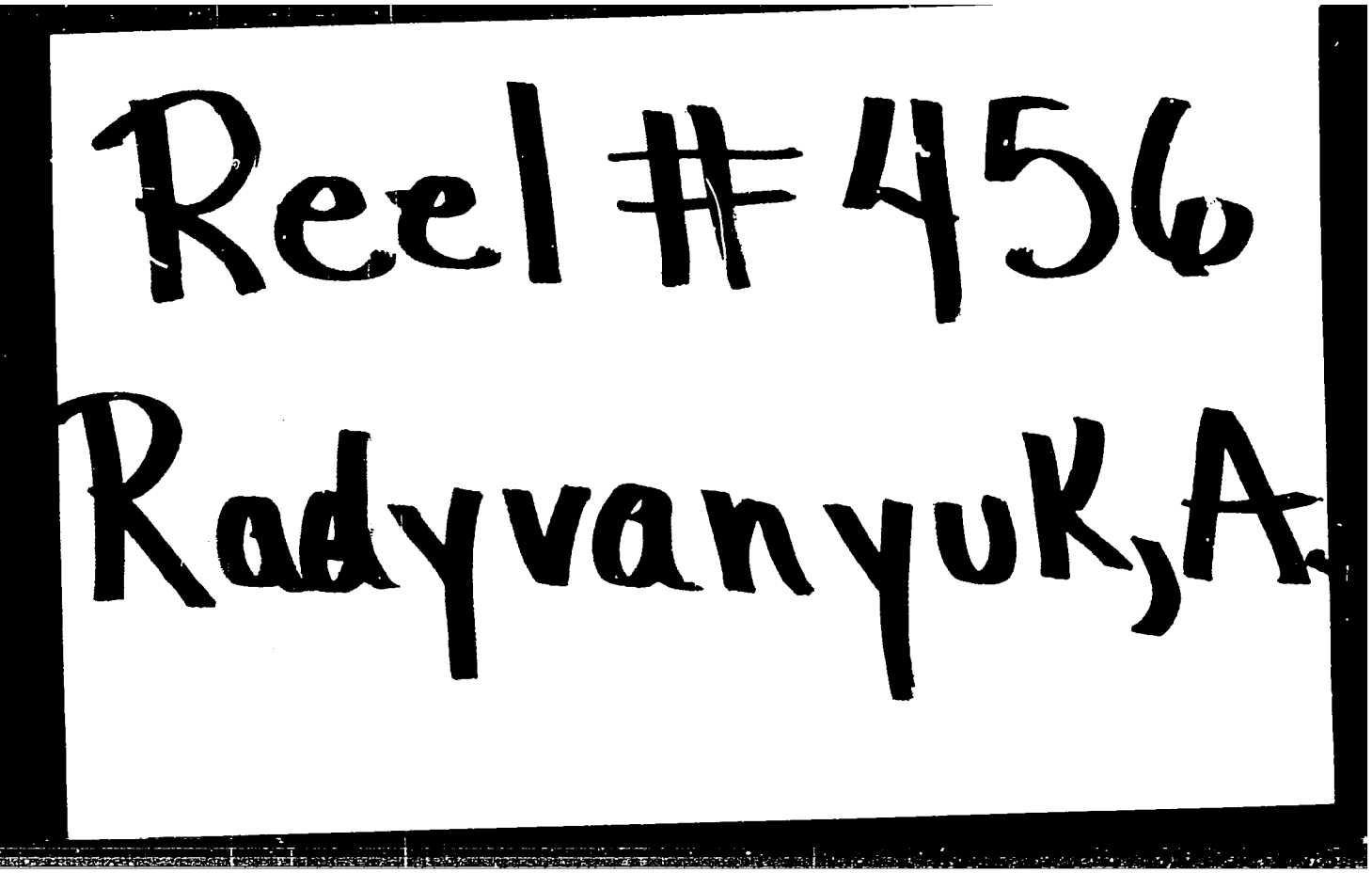


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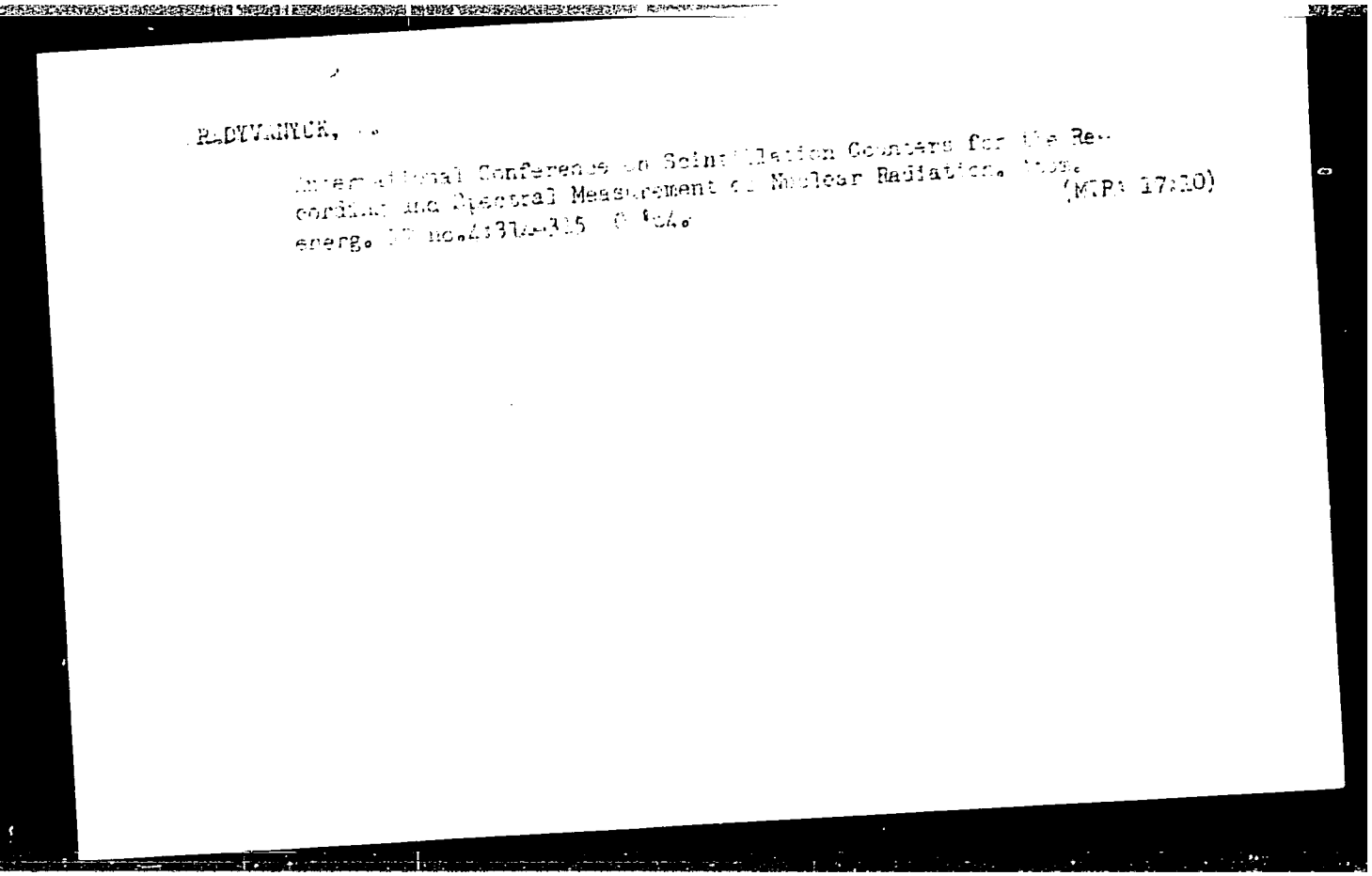
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7



RADYVANYUK, [illegible]

International Conference on Scintillation Counters for the Recording and Spectral Measurement of Nuclear Radiation. Atom. energ. [illegible] no.4:314-315 [illegible] '64. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 33184-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AR6016168 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/G017/G017

AUTHORS: Baldin, S. A.; Matveyev, V. V.; Radyvanyuk, A. M.; Sokolov, A. D. 7/ B

TITLE: Development of apparatus for the investigation of high-temperature plasma by means of penetrating radiation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11G133

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 182-198

TOPIC TAGS: plasma diagnostics, high temperature plasma, x radiation, neutron radiation, plasma magnetic field, RADIATION COUNTER, RADIATION SPECTROMETER

ABSTRACT: The fundamental problems are considered in connection with the development of electronic-physics apparatus for the diagnostics of high-temperature current plasma by registration and spectrometry of the hard x-ray and neutron radiations. The requirements imposed on the apparatus and also the testing of the apparatus are investigated on the basis of the operating conditions of toroidal installations with strong magnetic field. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 mc

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 60360-65 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5018314 UR/0057/65/035/007/1312/1318

29
B

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Radzhabov, T. D.

TITLE: Adsorption of argon ions by titanium films 14 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 7, 1965, 1312-1318

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption pump, titanium, argon, ion, metal film, adsorption, desorption

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the adsorption of argon ions on freshly deposited titanium films, regenerated films, and on films that were continuously deposited during the adsorption. The investigation was undertaken because of the technical interest of such adsorption in connection with gettering type ion pumps. The 15 liter measuring chamber was evacuated to better than $5 \times 10^{-9}$ mm Hg. The titanium films were deposited at from 10 to 50 A/min on a 3 cm diameter copper base. A beam of up to 10 microamperes of 0.6 to 4.0 keV monoenergetic argon ions was produced by a magnetron type source and directed onto the film. The diameter of the beam at the target was 3 cm. After the adsorption, the titanium film was heated and the desorbed argon was measured. The desorption curves from films that were deposited before they were bombarded showed two maxima, at about 300

Card 1/2

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L 60360-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018314

and 500°C. The films that were bombarded during deposition showed these two maxima and, in addition, a third rise due to evolution of gas beginning at about 700°C and extending to the melting point of the copper base. Considerably more argon was adsorbed when the film was bombarded during deposition than when it was bombarded only afterward. The quantity of argon adsorbed increased with increasing ion energy at low ion energies, and reached a broad maximum at an ion energy of about 2.5 keV. Adsorption coefficients up to 46% were observed. The experimental results were in good agreement with the theory of A.D.LeClaire and A.H. Rowe (Rev. Metall., 52, 94, 1955). The high-vacuum deposited titanium films did not adsorb neutral argon that was admitted to the chamber with the ion source inoperative. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 7 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

USSR / Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis. I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34225

Author : Radzevenchuk, I. F.
Inst : Leningrad Agricultural Institute
Title : On the Carotene and Xanthophyll Contents in Perennial Rye. Zap.
Orig Pub : Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 11, 240-244.

Abstract : Contents of carotene andxanthophyll in a whole plant - according to a modified method of D. I. Sapozhnikov (Experimental Botany, 1951, No 3) - were ascertained. Before taking a test sample, a vegetative cone was prepared and examined under binocular magnifying glass. A choice of test samples was made from September 23 to November 11 and from April 29 to July 11. The content of pigments and relationship of carotene to xanthophyll in Derzhavin's perennial rye was intermittently changing according to the degree of growth. Content of xanthophyll in Derzhavin's

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVENCHUK, I.F.

Use of the Gustavson-Friedel-Crafts reaction for the quality improvement of lubricating oils. I. F. Radzevenchuk. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 29, 1637-703(1956).—Alkylation of low-grade petroleum-base oils with chlorinated paraffin wax (I) in the presence of $AlCl_3$ improves the viscosity index of the product. Thus, 23% of I yields oils with a viscosity index of 83-90, while the use of 39% I gives an oil with viscosity index 164. The yield of high-grade oil obtained in this way is about 85% (based on crude oil), while $PhNO_2$ extn. yields only 7-8% of high-grade oil from the same crude oil. The reaction was carried out at 60-70° during 2 hrs., with 2% com. $AlCl_3$ as catalyst; the oil layer was sepd., washed with hot $H_2O$, and clarified with activated clay at 240°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Fuel

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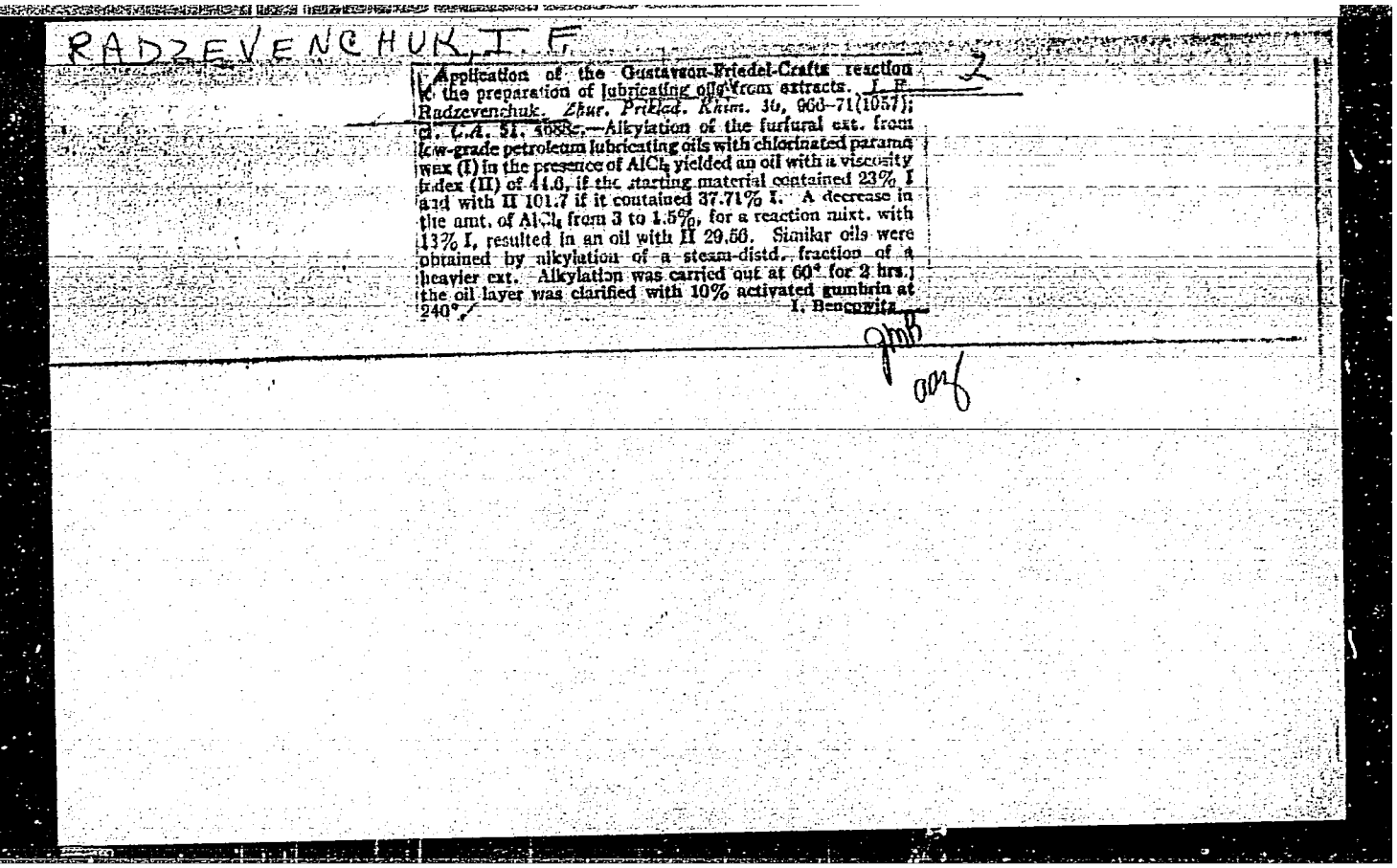

RADZEVENCHUK, I. F.

Application of the Gustavson-Friedel-Crafts reaction to the preparation of lubricating oils from extracts. I. F. Radzevenchuk. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 30, 968–71(1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 5088c.—Alkylation of the furfural ext. from low-grade petroleum lubricating oils with chlorinated paraffin wax (I) in the presence of $AlCl_3$ yielded an oil with a viscosity index (II) of 44.6, if the starting material contained 23% I and with II 101.7 if it contained 37.71% I. A decrease in the amt. of $AlCl_3$ from 3 to 1.5%, for a reaction mixt. with 13% I, resulted in an oil with II 29.56. Similar oils were obtained by alkylation of a steam-distd. fraction of a heavier ext. Alkylation was carried out at 60° for 2 hrs.; the oil layer was clarified with 10% activated gumbrin at 240°. I. Bencowitz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVENCHUK, I.F.

Alkylation over aluminum silicate catalyst which was activated by gaseous hydrogen chloride. Part 1: Alkylation of benzene by alkyl chlorides. Zhur. ob.khim. 28 no.9:2423-2426 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Benzene) (Alkylation) (Catalysts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/80-32-5-49/52

AUTHOR: Radzevenchuk, I.F.

TITLE: The Reaction of Alkylation of Autol Distillate by 6-Chlorinated Paraffin in the Presence of Dry Gumbrine and Gaseous Hydrogen Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 1174-1177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that lubricants with low-cyclic hydrocarbons and long side chains have a sloping viscosity-temperature curve, i.e. a high viscosity index and a low density [Ref 2]. The content of paraffin chains in aromatic hydrocarbons may be increased by means of their alkylation with chlorinated paraffin. This reaction is catalyzed by the expensive aluminum chloride. In the article dry gumbrine and gaseous hydrogen chloride are used as catalysts. A preliminary thermal treatment of the clay and the action of the hydrogen chloride on the clay suspension in the alkylating reagents is necessary for the success of the reaction. Gumbrine is dried at 160°C and looses 14.2% of water. The viscosity of

Card 1/2

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The Reaction of Alkylation of Autol Distillate by 6-Chlorinated Paraffin in the Presence of Dry Gumbrine Gaseous Hydrogen Chloride

the final product is 91.4, i.e. the same value as with aluminum chloride. There are 3 tables and 9 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVENCHUK, I.F.

Alkylation of benzene by propylene and anylene. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2538-2542 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Benzene) (Alkylation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 63276-65 EWA(h)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(m)/EWT(l)/T JAJ/RM/RO UR/0366/65/001/006/1017/1020

ACCESSION NR: AP5015123 542.953.1 : 547.563 26 25 B

AUTHOR: Radzevanchuk, I. F.

TITLE: Alkylation over an aluminum silicate catalyst activated with gaseous hydrogen chloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 1017-1020

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, aluminum silicate catalyst, hydrogen chloride, phenol, propylene amylene, insecticide, fungicide

ABSTRACT: The alkylation of phenol with propylene and amylene in the presence of dry gumbrin activated with gaseous hydrogen chloride was studied in the hope of synthesizing ortho alkyl phenol derivatives, widely used as insecticides, antioxidants, and fungicides. Alkylation with proplylene yielded o-isopropylphenol (30% yield). Alkylation with amylene yielded several isomers of anylphenol. The yield of any particular isomer depended on the temperature and concentration of reactants. It is concluded that gumbrin activated with gaseous hydrogen chloride belongs to the ortho-directing class of alkylating catalysts. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 63276-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015123

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Leningrad Agricultural Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 009

NC

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

FRENKEL', Semen Shmulevich, frezerovshchik; RADZEVICH, Sergey Sergeyevich, nauchnyy red.; KOPTEVSKIY, D.Ya., red.; ROGACHEV, F.V., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the young milling-machine operator] Spravochnik molodogo frezerovshchika. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 459 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Milling machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

PA 30/49167

RADZEVICH, YE. N.

May 48

USSR/Engineering
Dredges
Construction Equipment

"A Hydromechanized Method for Building Approaches to the Darnitskiy Bridge," Ye. N. Radzevich, N. P. Kostenko, Engineers, 3 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 5

Describes use of suction dredge for building embankment, with two drawings, and seven photographs.

30/49167

FDB

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVICH, YE.N.

PATON, Ye.O., akademik [deceased]; LEBED', D.P., inzhener; RADZEVICH, Ye.N., inzhener; SHUMITSKIY, O.I., inzhener; SHAPRAN, I.S., inzhener; PATON, B.Ye. otvetstvennyy redaktor; SAMOKHVALOV, Ya.A., redaktor; SIVACHENKO, Ye.K., tekhredaktor

[Use of automatic welding in the construction of a large all-welded city bridge] Primenenie avtomaticheskoi svarki pri stroitel'stve bol'shogo gorodskogo tsel'nosvarnogo mosta. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1954. 1954. 56 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Paton, B.Ye.)
(Bridges, Iron and steel) (Welding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

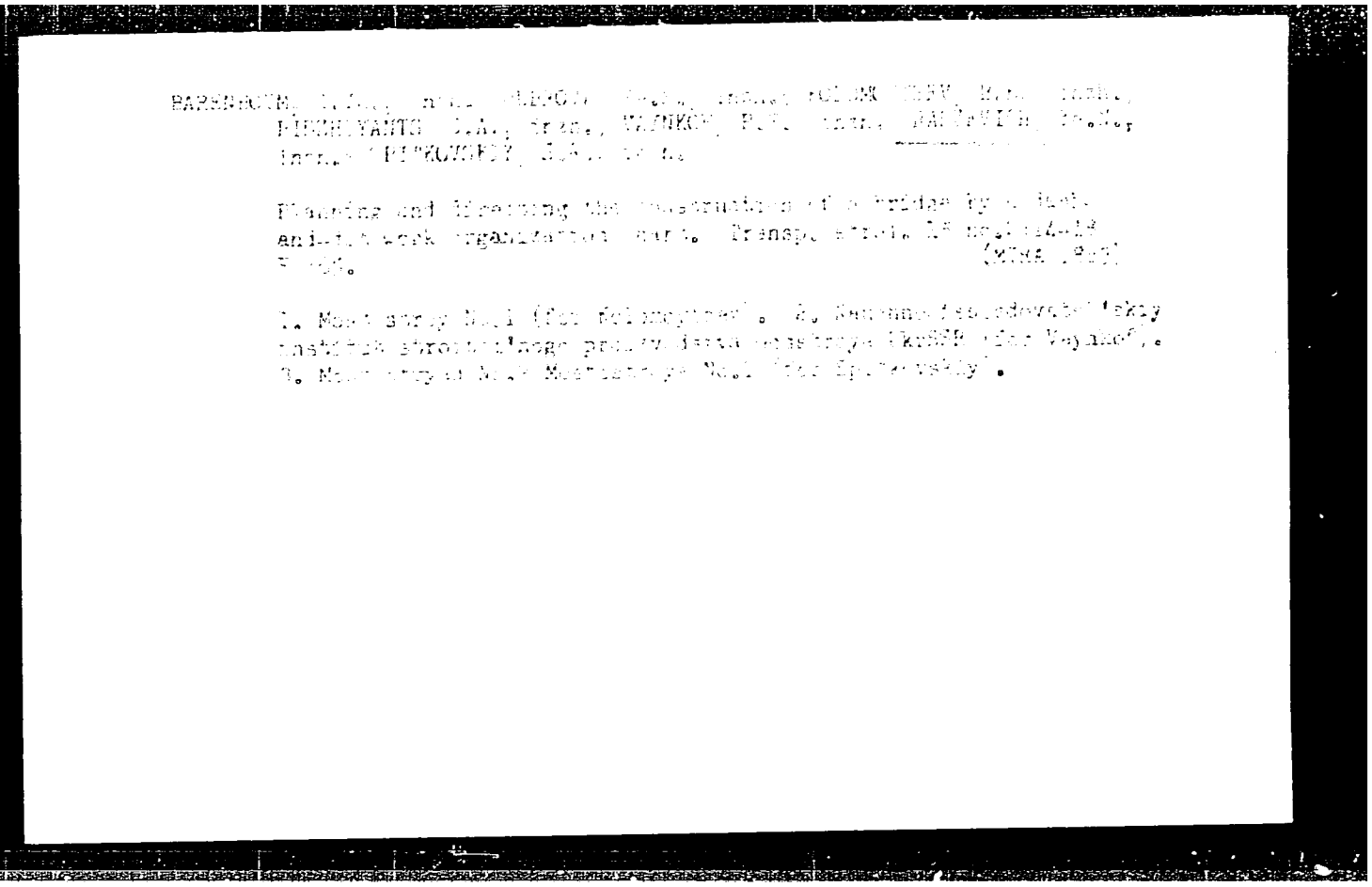
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZEVICH, Ye.N., inzh.; SPITKOVSKIY, S.A., inzh.

Erecting a precast reinforced concrete span instead of a metal bridge. Transp. stroi. 11 no.1:13-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Railroad bridges)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

JASINSKAITE, J.; KERVYTE, A.; MATKUTE, I.; MOLDERYTE, B.; NARVYDAITE, O.; PAZUSYTE, A.; PUODYTE, M.; RADZEVICIUTE, D.; REKSNYTE, B.; SEPETYTE, O.; TREBUTYTE, M.; VALAKEVICIUTE, I.; ZINKEVICIUTE, Z.

The incidence and piperazine therapy of ascariasis among students of the Vilnius Republican School of Medicine. Sveik. apsaug. no.12: 41-43 '62.

1. Respublikines Vilniaus medicinos mokyklos mikrobiologijos burelis. Mokyklos direktorius -- R. Markauskas; burelio vadovas -- J. Rubikas).
(PIPERAZINE) (ASCARIASIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/137/62/000/004/181/201
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Glizburg, I.L., Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Krasnov, I.I., Radzeyevskaya, Ye.V., Sysolin, G.V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic welders

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962. 71, abstract 4E398 (Sb. "Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr." no. 2, M., 1960, 162 - 170)

TEXT: A detailed examination was made of the design of the following ultrasonic welders: the УЗСМ-1 (UZSM-1) for spot-welding sheet metal; the УЗСА-3 (UZSA-3) for welding sheet parts in structures with large planes or profiled surfaces; the УЗСА-4 (UZSA-4) for spot-welding sheet parts in large items; the УЗСМ-2 (UZSM-2) for seam-welding sheet metal. The technical characteristics of each welder are given.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

FUROV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; ALEKSANDROVA, P.A., prof., nauchnyy red.; RADZHABLI, D.S., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Attempts of the CPSU to raise the economic and cultural standards of collective farmers, 1953-1959; based on material of the Altai Territory and Novosibirsk and Omsk Provinces] Zabota KPSS o povyshenii blagosostoianiia i kul'turnogo urovnia kolkhoznogo krest'ianstva, 1953-1959 gg.; na materialakh Altaiskogo kraia, Novosibirskoi i Omskoi oblastei. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1960. 173 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

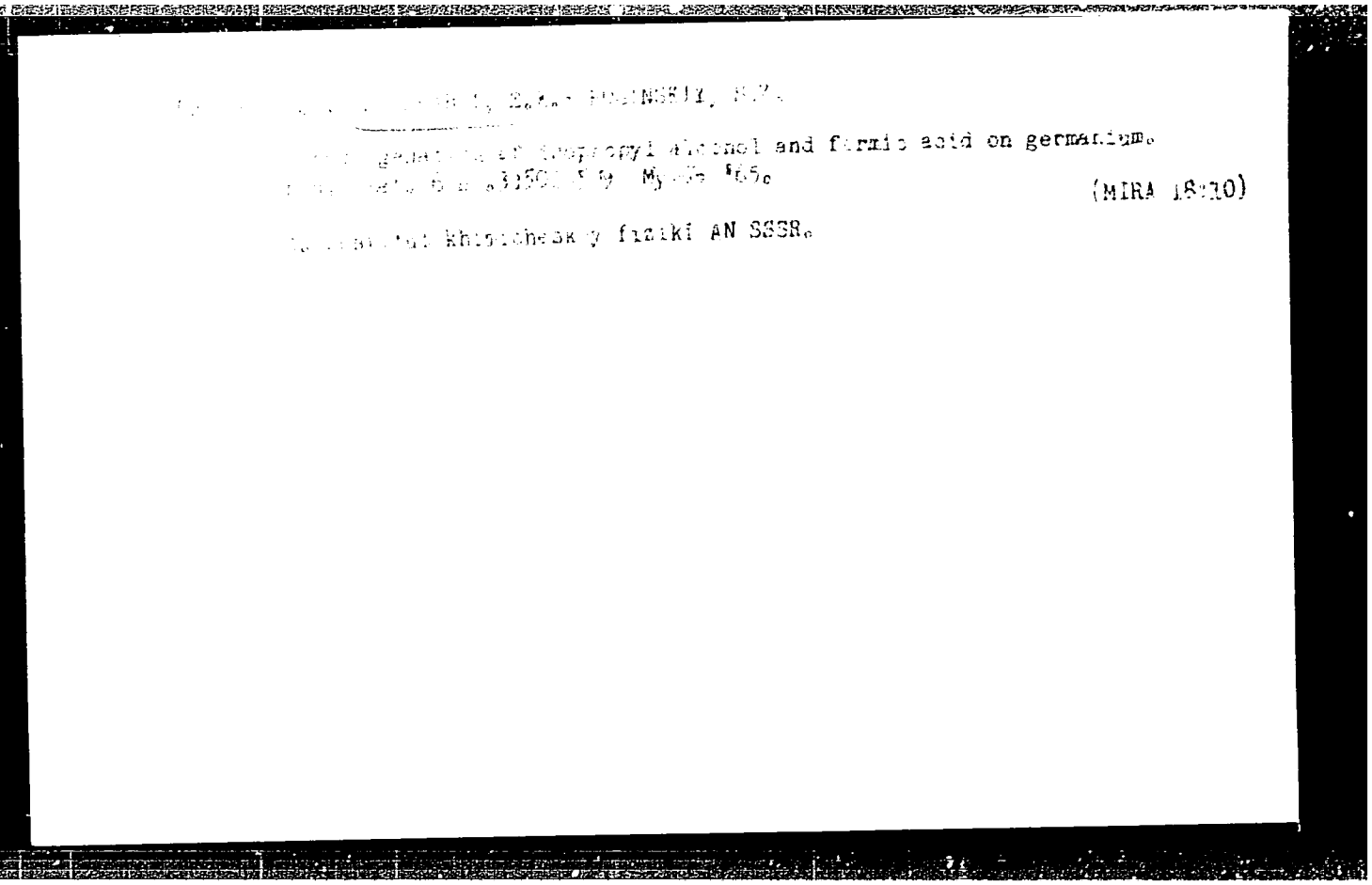
MOROZOV, B.M., dots., glav. red.; ALEKSANDROV, P.A., prof., red.; RYABTSEV, I.G., dots., red.; RADZHABLI, D.S., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[CPSU, the organizer of the struggle for the rapid expansion of agriculture] KPSS - organizator bor'by za krutoi pod"em sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1960. 359 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.
(Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7



[illegible] E.K. [illegible]NSKIY, S.Z.

[illegible] generation of isopropyl alcohol and formic acid on germanium.
[illegible] 6 [illegible] 3150[illegible] My-Ye '65. (MIRA 18:10)

[illegible] Khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

FR[illegible], V.M.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]

Catalytic properties of silicon. Dehydrogenation of formic acid. Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:747-747 [illegible] '65. [illegible]

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABLI, F.M.

Studying the thermoelectromotive force in natural sulfides of molybdenum and lead. Uch. zap. AGU no.3:21-23 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Molybdenum sulfides) (Lead sulfide) (Thermo-Electricity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible] Hydrocarbons [illegible]
[illegible] -Hydration

"Catalytic Transformation of Ethyl-Substituted Five-and Six-Membered Hydrocarbons," S. I. [illegible], S. S. Novikov, N. [illegible] Kaushabli, and [illegible] N. D. [illegible]elinskiy, Inst of [illegible]

"D[illegible]" [illegible], No 5, [illegible]

A study was made of the stability of the C - C bond in the eth[illegible] group of ethyl-substituted cyclopentane, cyclohexane, and benzine. It was found by means of catalytic transformation over a special Ni catalyst that ethyl cyclohexane dealkylates more easily than ethyl benzine, which dealkylates more easily than ethyl cyclopentane.

PA [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABLI, S.I.

New variant of an accelerated method for examining the chromosomes of the mulberry tree. TSitologiia no.1: 108-109 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii AN AzSSR.
(CHROMOSOMES) (MULBERRY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ABDULLAYEV, I.K.; RADZHABLI, Ye.P.

Mulberry breeding in the Kuba-Khachmas Zone. Trudy Inst. gen. i sel. AN Azerb. SSR 1:31-44 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Kuba region (Azerbaijan)--Mulberry breeding)
(Khachmas region--Mulberry breeding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABLI, Ye.P.

Experimental polyploidy in the mulberry (Morus L.). Trudy MOIP. Otd.biol. 5:360-373 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii Azerbydzhanskoy SSR, Baku.
(MULBERRY BREEDING) (POLYPLOIDY) (COLCHICINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

KHROMOV, S.I.; RADZHABLI-SEIDOVA, N.A.; TRESHCHOVA, Ye.G.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Contact conversions of 1-methyl-1-phenylcyclohexane and phenylcyclohexane in the presence of aluminosilicate catalysts. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:171-176 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra khimii nefti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Cyclohexane) (Catalysts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/156-59-1-37/54

AUTHORS: Khromov, S. I., Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: The Contact Conversions of hem-Dialkyl-cyclohexane Hydrocarbons on an Alumosilicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya gem-dialkiltsiklogeksanovykh uglevodorodov na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 143 - 146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation made into the catalytic cracking of 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-ethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane, and 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane, on an alumosilicate catalyst at 500°. In preliminary experiments this temperature had been found to be the optimum. The separation from the quaternary carbon atom of one or both alkyl groups occurred on the partial isomerization of the ring and hydration by means of hydrogen re-arrangement. Besides, a dehydration of the hexacyclic hydrocarbons into benzene and toluene takes place. The alkyl benzenes are probably formed in two ways: alkylation by cracking products of the benzene ring, and alkylation of the hexacyclic naphthenes with the

Card 1/3

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SOV/156-[illegible]-1-37/54

The Contact Conversions of hem-Dialkyl-cyclohexane Hydrocarbons on an Alumosilicate Catalyst

formation of mainly dimethyl and trimethyl-cyclohexane on a subsequent dehydration into the corresponding aromatic hydrocarbons. The resulting gaseous hydrocarbons and liquid paraffins are cracking products. The main products of contact conversion among the hydrocarbons investigated were aromatic hydrocarbons; m-xylol and p-xylol are formed independently of the initial product in a ratio of 2:1. The ratio of liquid paraffins to naphthenes was approximately 1:3.5. Subsequently, data on the synthesis as well as the physical data (boiling points, refractive indices, etc) of the synthesized initial products are given (Table 1). In table 2 the conversion products established and their percentage share in the converted part of the initial substance are listed. With a rising number of carbon atoms in the alkyl group also the part of the initial substance that enters into the reaction rises. (In 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane 42.4% participated in the reaction, as against 84.2% in the case of 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane). There are 2 tables and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

The Contact Conversions of Non-Dialkyl-cyclohexane Hydrocarbons on an Alumosilicate Catalyst

SOV/[illegible]-1-37/54

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra nefti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Petroleum of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/081/60/000/022/002/016
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 22, pp. 174-175, # 88528

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, B. A., Khromov, S. I., Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Balenkova, Ye. S.

TITLE: The Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Contact-Catalytical Transformation of Heme-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes Over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Azerb. khim. zh., 1959, No. 5, pp. 3-12 (Azerbaydzhan summary)

TEXT: The transformations were studied of 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexanes: 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-ethyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane, and 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane in a stream system over a synthetic aluminum-silicate catalyst at 500°C and 0.23 $hr^{-1}$ volume velocity. Hereat the following reactions proceed: detachment and rupture of the side chains, methylation in the nucleus, isomerization of the six-membered cycle to the five-membered one, and hydrogen disproportionation. Aromatic hydrocarbons are the main transformation products (output about 33-45 percentage by weight with respect to the

Card 1/3

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S/081/60/000/022/002/016
A005/A001

The Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Contact-Catalytical Transformation of Heme-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes Over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

transformed 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexane): mixtures of the isomeric xylols and trimethylbenzenes, toluene, and a small quantity of benzene; in the xylol mixture the isomers content decreases in the sequence meta > para > ortho-isomers, whereat the content of the meta-isomer is approximately twice as high as that of the para-isomer for all 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexanes. The absence among the transformation products of 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane, 1-methyl-1-butyl cyclohexane, propyl- and respectively butyl-benzene points out that the alkyl group with larger chain length detaches easier. Moreover, alkanes are formed (in the main gaseous alkanes, predominantly $C_3H_8$ and $C_4H_{10}$), six-membered naphthenes (cyclohexane, methyl-cyclohexane) and five-membered naphthenes [cyclopentane, methyl-cyclopentane, 1,2-dimethyl-cyclopentane]. With increasing side-chain length of 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexane, the degree of transformation increases from 42% for 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane up to 84% for 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane. The transformation of 1-methyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexane over the same catalyst proceeds easier than that of 1-methyl-1-alkyl-cyclohexane, and 85% of 1-methyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexane undergoes already at 350°C the transformation without formation of gaseous products. Among

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/081/60/000/022/002/016
A005/A001

The Formation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Contact-Catalytical Transformations of Heme-Dialkyl Cyclohexanes Over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst

the transformation products, aromatic hydrocarbons are predominant (46.5% benzene, 5% toluene) and naphthenes (about 40%): a mixture of the isomeric dimethyl-cyclopentane, ethyl-cyclopentane, and methyl-cyclohexane. Under the same conditions, the transformation degree of phenyl-cyclohexane amounts to 57%, and the transformation products are benzene (48.9%) and methyl-cyclopentane (48.9%). Assumptions are expressed on the possible ways of naphthene formation. 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane was obtained by the described method (Zelinskiy, N. D., Yelagina, N. V., Dokl. AN SSSR, 1950, Vol. 73, No. 3, p. 705), modified according to Khuan-Minlon, which led to increasing output of 1,1-dimethyl-cyclohexane from 58 to 78% with respect to ketone. 1-methyl-1-ethyl-cyclohexane was obtained with 38% output by the action of 1-chloro-1-methyl-cyclohexane on $(C_2H_5)_2Zn$ in tetralin. The synthesis of 1-methyl-1-propyl-cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-butyl-cyclohexane was performed by interaction of 1-chloro-1-methyl-cyclohexane with the corresponding RMgBr (R is alkyl) with 6-12% output. 1-methyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexane was obtained with 53% output from 1-methyl-cyclohexanol-1 and benzene in the presence of $AlCl_3$.

A. Belotsvetov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/79-29-7-24/63

AUTHORS: Radzhabli-Saidova, N. A., Khromov, S. I., Citina, R. M., Balenkova, Ye. S., Treshchova, Ye. G., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Contact Transformations of 1,1-Dimethyl Cyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-ethyl Cyclohexane in the Presence of an Aluminosilicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya 1,1-dimetiltsiklogeksana i 1-metil-1-etil-tsiklogeksana v prisutstvii alyumosilikatnogo katalizatora)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2212-2218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The numerous Russian petroleum types contain among other cycloparaffin hydrocarbons 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1,1,3-trimethyl cyclohexane (Ref 1). According to reference 2 also the transformations of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane at 540° over an aluminosilicate catalyst are described. For the authors it was of interest to investigate the behavior of the most simple mixed methyl alkyl cyclohexanes in the catalytic cracking process over an aluminosilicate catalyst. For this purpose the behavior of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane over the above catalyst were investigated at 500°. In this connection gaseous products, a liquid condensate, and coke which separated on the catalyst were

Card 1/3

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obtained. The gaseous products were first fractionated at low temperatures and then determined. The liquid condensate was subjected to an accurate rectification, chromatographic adsorption on silica gel as well as to optical and chemical investigations. The following per cent composition of the reaction products of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane were found: hydrocarbon 21.4%, liquid paraffin hydrocarbons 2.6%, naphthene hydrocarbons 8.4, aromatic hydrocarbons 45.2%, coke 22.4%. For 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane (in wt%): 10.8% gaseous hydrocarbons, 23.0% mixture of paraffin naphthene hydrocarbons, 40.5% aromatic hydrocarbons, 25.7% coke. Under the chosen conditions of catalysis the separation of the alkyl groups which are in the quaternary cyclic carbon atom, hydrocracking process, methylation, aromatization as well as the isomerization of the six-membered cycles into five-membered ones take place. The main products are aromatic hydrocarbons and in small quantities paraffin and



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

Contact Transformations of 1,1-Dimethyl Cyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-ethyl Cyclohexane in the Presence of an Aluminosilicate Catalyst SOV/79-29-7-24/83

naphthene-hydrocarbons. The direction of the contact transformations of the mixed dialkyl cyclohexanes are illustrated by the scheme in the experimental part. There are 6 tables and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

5(3) SOV/79-29-7-25/83

AUTHORS: Radzhabli-Seidova, N. A., Khromov, S. I., Dorzhin, Ch., Balenkova, Ye. S., Treshchova, Ye. G., Kazanskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Contact Transformations of 1-Methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-Methyl-1-butylcyclohexane on an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst (Kontaktnyye prevrashcheniya 1-metil-1-propiltsiklogeksana i 1-metil-1-butiltsiklogeksana na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2219-2224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors continued their investigations (Ref 1) and synthesized 1-methyl-1-propylcyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane over an aluminum silicate catalyst at 500°; under the earlier conditions also in this case gaseous hydrocarbons, a liquid condensate, and coke separated on the catalyst were obtained. The gaseous products were fractionated at low temperature by means of the apparatus TsIATIM-51-U and the composition of the separated fractions was determined by means of the apparatus VTI. In order to determine the composition of the condensate, rectification, chromatographic adsorption on silica gel as well as optical and chemical methods were applied of investigation. The following wt% were obtained for the

Card 1/2

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transformation products of 1-methyl-1-propyl cyclohexane: gaseous hydrocarbons 23.8%, liquid paraffins 5.9%, naphthenes 20.5%, aromatic hydrocarbons 33.3%, coke 16.5% . The following resulted from 1-methyl-1-butylcyclohexane: gaseous hydrocarbons 30.5%, liquid paraffins 4.8%, naphthenes 17.0%, aromatic hydrocarbons 41.8%, coke 5.8%. The results obtained confirm the rules set up already earlier (Ref 1) for the catalytic transformation of 1,1-dimethyl cyclohexane and 1-methyl-1-ethyl cyclohexane. Also in this case the main products were aromatic hydrocarbons. In the gaseous products saturated hydrocarbons predominate (propane and butane). With increasing number of the carbon atoms in the alkyl group of the above compounds also the intensity of catalytic transformation increases. There are 6 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 26377-66

ACC NR: AP6007660 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0028/0028

AUTHORS: Barenboym, I. Yu.; Dubrova, Ye. P.; Vasil'yev, V. D.; Lurik, N. M.; Radzevich, Ye. N.; Spitkovskiy, S. A.; Fuks, G. B.; Fel'dman, M. B.; Leybman, Ya. M.; Kolomoytsev, B. B.; Flaks, V. A.; Khandzhi, V. V.; Gol'dfel'd, L. M.; Lifshits, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A means of erecting railroad bridges of arched-span construction from separate sections. Class 19, No. 178393

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 28

TOPIC TAGS: bridge, bridge construction, structural engineering, railroad bridge, cantilever bridge

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a means for erecting railroad bridges of arched span construction from separate sections. The sections are suspended and joined with struts of the structure above the arch by temporary sloping and horizontal members. These members serve as cross-stays and upper booms. The sections also feature a cantilever truss (see Fig. 1) with a triangular framing, the lower girder of which forms a semi-arch. The upper girder of the cantilever truss is set above the travel span, which includes separate elements of the truss used in mounting and elevating the structure. These members subsequently form a triangular cantilever

UDC: 624.624

Card 1/2

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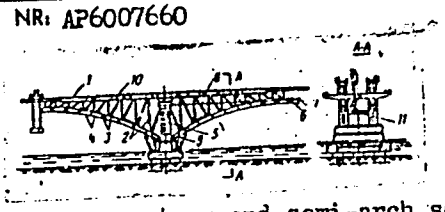

Fig. 1. 1 - upper string of the cantilever truss; 2 - struts; 3 - slanting members; 4 - lower string panels; 5 - anchor post; 6 - key block; 7 - floor plates; 8 - cables; 9 - anchor block; 10 - tension cables; 11 - joints.

frame, cross-stays and semi-arch sections. Each panel thus formed serves as a support for the next panel. The panels are rigidly fastened along the entire face, the process being repeated until the entire semi-arch is formed. Then cables are placed between the link sections and the support. When the cables are tightened, the semi-arches are rotated with respect to the support section, thus unloading the diagonal and horizontal members of the cantilever. The cables are removed, after which the travel-span plates are placed upon the structure above the arch between the link sections of the semi-arch and the support. When the wearing surface is completely laid, the remaining part of the cables is tightened. Favorable working conditions for the support are created by freeing the support from one-sided loadings; assembly of the semi-arch takes place simultaneously on both sides of the pier, with each addition being a cantilever addition. The abutment portion of the semi-arch is prepared in place between the first support block of the semi-arch and the pier. Forces in members of the cantilever are lessened by the introduction of stiffener cables in the upper girder at 1/2--2/3 of its design length. Moments in panels on the semi-arch are reduced through a skewed arrangement of axes of diagonals relative to points of intersection of the axes of vertical members and the semi-arch blocks. Joints are placed between adjacent semi-arches on the assembled panels, thus controlling the position of cantilever frames in the span. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

Role of volatile components in assimilation processes. Zap.Uz. otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.6:57-60 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra petrologii i metallogenii Sredneaziatskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Magma)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M., akademik; ADELUNG, A.S.; VORONICH, V.A.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; KALABINA, M.G.; MALAKHOV, A.A.; MATSOKINA, T.M.; MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; TUMASHEVSKAYA, E.S., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Principal features of magmatism and metallogeny in the Chatkal-Kurama mountain ranges] Osnovnye cherty magmatizma i metallogenii Chatkalo-Kuraminskikh gor. Pod obshchei red. Kh.M.Abdullaeva. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958. 288 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Abdullayev)
(Chatkal Mountain Range--Mineralogy)
(Kurama Mountain Range--Mineralogy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

Petrochemistry of volcanic and intrusive rocks of the upper Paleozoic in the Kuruma Subzone. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.4:3-15 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Stredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Kurama Range--Rocks, Igneous--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.

Synchronism of the intrusive and effusive activity and geological significance of volcanic series. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.14:103-114 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kurama Range--Rocks, Igneous)
(Chatkal Range--Rocks, Igneous)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.

Water content and other volatile components of natural melts and their importance in igneous processes. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.3:19-25 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; SALOV, P.I.; KOZYREV, V.V.; PETROV, V.M.; USMANOV, F.A.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk; KUSTARNIKOVA, A.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; RAKHMATULLAYEV, Kh.R.; MUSAYEV, A.M.; SVIRIDENKO, A.F.; SULTAN-UIZ-DAG; GOLOVIN, Ye.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VIGNEVSKIY, Ya.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.

[Petrography of Uzbekistan] Petrografiia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR. Book 1. 1964. 445 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i geofiziki.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ARIPOV, A.A.; AKHMEDZHANOV, M.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; KURBANIYAZOV, K.; NAZHABOV, F.Sh.

Oil and gas potentials of Paleozoic sediments in Ustyurt and areas adjacent to it. Uzb. geol. zhur. 8 no.4:30-37 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki imeni Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHAPOV, L. Doc Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Chemical Investigation of Peat Tar." 23/10/50

Inst. of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, L. Sh.

Mbr., Lab. Chemistry of Sapropelite, Sector Sapropelites, Inst. Mineral Fuels, Dept. Tech. Sci., Acad. Sci., -c1949-. Mbr., Inst., -1948-. "Constituent Composition of Peat Tar," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. 4, 1949. *-; LANIN, V. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.M.

Some problems in interpreting single longitudinal hodographs of refracted waves. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.4:3-12 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Trest "Turkmengeofizika."
(Hodograph) (Refraction)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

SOV/ 49-58-12-9/17

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I (Opredeleniye granichnykh skorostey po poperechnym godografam prelomlennykh voln. I)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, seriya geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1491-1503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present methods of interpretation of the transverse hodographs of refracted waves are based on the assumption that the boundary velocity $V_g$ of the waves propagating down through the refracting layer is constant (Refs.1 and 2). This method is not free from errors, mainly due to the fact that this velocity is not always constant (Refs.3 and 4). Therefore, another method was worked out which is described in this work. It is based on the determination of the boundary velocity $V_g$ by means of either comparison between the theoretical and the observed hodographs or by the transmission of an observed hodograph into a straight line, the inclination of which will indicate the magnitude of $V_g$ (Refs.2-4).

These two methods are amended as follows: two types of hodographs of refracted waves are obtained when two detonations are made at various points of a transverse profile at

Card 1/5

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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

the same direction from the point of observation. Then the hodograph for the waves $t_1(x_1)$ and $t_2(x_2)$ can be described by the Eqs.(1) and (2), where $R_1$, $R_2$ - distances from the detonation points, $x_i$ - coordinate of observation point $\omega_R$ - azimuth, $\varphi$ - angle of refraction, $H_{01}$ ; $H_{02}$ - depth of refracting plane, $V_1$ , $V_r$ - normal and refracted velocities (Fig.1, L - distance between detonations). The top, positive sign under the root of the equation signifies the path of downward inclination of the hodograph in distinction from the upwards part denoted by the lower negative sign. If the registered refraction of both waves corresponds to the same boundary, then the time difference $t_1(x_1) - t_2(x_2)$ between 2 observations can be found from Eq.(3). In order to determine the velocity Vg graphically,



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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

the expression (4) can be introduced and the Eq.(3) written in the form of Eq.(6) with the denotations (7). In the system of coordinates $\Delta t$ , $\Delta x$ , the Eq.(6) can be transformed into the linear equation when $\delta$ = const. Then the angle of straight line will determine the value of $V_g$ , from the

Eq.(8). It can be shown that the condition $\delta$ = const is satisfied when Eq.(9) is considered. Then $\delta$ can be calculated from Eq.(10) (Fig.2 for the observation I). The Eq.(6) is true for every value of $\varphi$ which can be seen from the Eqs.(11-13). Figs.3 and 4 show the diagrams of the other two observations (II and III) where $\delta$ is adjusted as shown by Eqs.(14) and (15) respectively. It is possible to determine the velocity $V_g$ from only one hodograph when the

Eq.(16) is considered. Then Eq.(1) can be written as Eq.(17) (18). In the case of very small inclination a simplified formula, (19), can be applied. The difference between the one hodograph and the two hodograph methods is such that in the former case $\delta \neq$ const . Therefore, it can be applied only when $\varphi = 0$ , then $V_g$ can be found from Eq.(20). The

Card 3/5 best practical procedure in the determination of $V_g$ is to

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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

find first the time difference for a given point, then to define the coordinate $\Delta x$ from the formula (13). The next step is the construction of the hodograph in the scale $\Delta t = \Delta t(\Delta x)$, finally, the determination of the most probable straight line, the inclination of which determines the value of $V_g$. Experimental results of the determination of $V_g$ are shown in Figs.5 to 11. Fig.5 represents the hodographs from the investigation in the Kizylkumy rayon, for which the calculations for:

$$\Delta t = t_1(x_1) - t_2(x^2) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{R_1^2 + x_1^2} - \sqrt{R_2^2 + x_2^2}$$

are shown graphically in Fig.6. The velocities $V_g$ = 400 m/s and $V_g$ = 3600 m/s found from the graph agree with those determined by other methods for this region. The other examples show that $V_g$ can be determined also in the case

Card 4/5

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Determination of the Boundary Velocity from Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. I.

where the boundary velocities vary considerably due to the abrupt changes in the earth stratification. This can be done where the differences of velocities are not lower than 200 to 300 m/sec, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, where velocities, as found by various experimental methods, are shown, while Table 3 gives the results calculated according to the method described. Figs.7 and 11 show the hodographs, and Figs.8 to 10 the evaluated curves for the same profile. There are 11 figures, 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Trest "Sredazneftegeofizika" (Trust "Sredazneftegeofizika"

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHAROV, M.M., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Interpretation of [illegible]graphs of incomplete systems in the correlation method of refracted waves." Mos, 1959, 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physics of the Earth im O.Yu Shmidt) 125 copies (KL, 34-59, 111)



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/049/59/000/03/011/019

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: On the Accuracy of Determination of the Limiting Velocities From a System of Running Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. II

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 450-459 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this article was published in this journal Nr 12, 1958, where the method of determination of the limiting velocity $V_r$ was described. In the present paper an analysis is made of the factors affecting the accuracy. The accuracy is found to depend on the dimensions of the base and on the angle ($\varphi$) of the inclination. If the base is greater than a certain minimum magnitude, then the degree of accuracy is improved. Therefore a base should be chosen so that it is greater than the minimum magnitude

Card 1/2

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S/049/59/000/03/011/019

On the Accuracy of Determination of the Limiting Velocities From a System of Running Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves. II

permissible for the greatest values of $V_r$ employed in the calculations. Fig 1 shows the isolines of the relative error $\delta V_r / V_r$ as a function of the length of the base $\Delta(\Delta x)$. Figs 2 to 5 show the variations of the error in relation to $\omega_R$, $L/R_1$ and $R_2/R_1$ (these quantities are defined in Part I). Fig 6 gives the transverse hodographs of refracted waves for various values of the angle $\omega_R$, while Fig 7 shows the curves $\Delta t = \Delta t(\Delta x)$ for the above hodographs. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Turkmenskiy geofizicheskiy trest "Turkmengeofizika" (Turkmenian Geophysical Board "Turkmengeofizika")

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

SOV/49-59-7-13/22

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: On Some Properties of the Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1046-1051 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental hodographs obtained from the seismic observations by a correlation method are discussed. The refracted waves in the case of one inclined discontinuity are considered. The dislocation of the minimum point $x_{min}$ of the transverse hodograph (defined by Eqs (1) and (2)) in respect to the projected point of the detonation is related to the time rate $\tau$ and to the angle of inclination $\varphi$ of the refracting layer. The minimum of the transverse hodograph is defined by Eq (4) for the conditions $\partial t/\partial x = 0$. As an example, Fig 1 shows a relationship

$$x_{min}/R = f(\omega_R)$$

Card 1/3

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On Some Properties of the Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

for $V_1/V_g = 0.5$ (R - distance from the detonation point, $\omega_R$ - azimuth, $V_1$, $V_g$ - velocities in the upper and lower layers, respectively). The analysis of Eq (4) shows that the relationship $x_{min}/R$ increases with an increase of $\varphi$ and reaches its limiting value when $\omega_R = 0$, or gradually decreases when $\omega_R \to 90^0$ and becomes zero when $\omega_R = 90^0$. Fig 2 illustrates the value of $x_{min}/R$ in relation to $n = V_1/V_g$ when $\omega_R = 0$. Fig 3 shows the curves of the theoretical difference hodograph (expressed as Eq (9)) for $n = 0.375$, $R = 8$ km. These curves illustrate the order of disappearance of the minimum in relation to an increase of the angle $\varphi$. The character of the theoretical difference hodographs in relation to the distance R, when $\omega_R = 0$ and $i = \varphi = 22^0$, is shown in Fig 4. The relationship of the time rate $\tau$ and the angle $\varphi$ can be determined from Eq (10). The angle $\varphi$ can be determined from Eq (12) if the value of n is not too large ( $n \leq 0.8$ ).

Card 2/3

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On Some Properties of the Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

The error of calculation in this case can be kept within the practical limits but it becomes large if $n > 0,8$ .
There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Turkmenskiy geofizicheskiy trest "Turkmengeofizika"
(Turkumen Geophysical Trust "Turkmengeofizika")

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1957.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/165/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

A[illegible] Agranovskiy, L.Ye., Radzhabov, M.M.

TITLE: Prospecting by the correlation method of refracted waves on the southern slope of the Kara-Kum Plateau

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1960, 46-52

TEXT: The advantages of the correlation method of refracted waves (KMPV) for the prospecting of the Kara-Kum Plateau are discussed. The latter gained special interest after rich gas wells were struck in the albite deposits of the central region near Darvaza, Shiikh, Sernyy Zavod. The southern slope of the Kara-Kum is covered with a wide stratum of fine to medium-grained micaceous sand, interspersed by clay layers. Ground waters occur in depths of 5 - 50 m. KMPV registered a number of refracted waves corresponding to different strata bedded within Tertiary deposits in carbonaceous Cretaceous rocks and below these. Boundary velocities of the most intensive waves are shown in Table 1. A comparison of stratum velocities to boundary velocities shows that the latter exceed the former by 1.4 - 1.6. This sharp differentiation renders the KMPV method -

Card 1/4

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Prospecting by the correlation method ...

eminently suitable for investigations of structural and regional problems in this area. KMFV investigations comprised longitudinal and transverse profiling and were carried out by 26-channel СС-26-51-Д (SS-26-51-D) stations. Maximum frequency response of modified amplifiers was reached at 25 c/s. Solitary СП-48 (SP-48) seismographs with a natural frequency of 26-27 c/s acted as receivers of electric oscillations. The distance between profiles varied from 5 to 1.5-2 km. The net of profiles formed close polygons at a maximum perimeter of 40 km. Experimental data proved that the waves corresponding to basic refraction boundaries are distinguished by recording stability, unbroken phase correlation and extensive tracing ranges. The seismic profiles based on hodographs were compiled according to $t_0$ and time fields laid down by G.D. Gamburtsev (Ref. 1: "Korrelatsionnyy metod prelomlennykh voln" [Correlation method of refracted waves], Akademizdat. 1952). The method was applied to 1-1.5 m deep refracting boundaries; deeper boundaries were shown with the help of time fields and ray diagrams with due consideration to the vertical mean velocity gradient. The relative error $\Delta H/H$ at the determination of the depth of boundary lines due to inaccurate determination of boundary velocity Vr is calculated according to.

Card 2/4

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Prospecting by the correlation method ...

$$\Delta H/H = \frac{\sqrt{1-n^2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{n}{1+\frac{\Delta V_r}{V_r}}\right)^2}} - 1,$$

$n=\bar{V}/V_r$, $\Delta V_r=V_r-V_{eff}$ ($\Delta V_r$ - absolute error in the determination of velocity $V_r$). The Izgant Fold revealed refracted strata bedded in Tertiary and upper-Cretaceous deposits; it forms a sub-latitudinal brachyanticline. The structure of Kazy has been prepared for deep drilling. The structural layout was traced along the refracting stratum with Vr = 5,500 - 5,700 m/sec and bedded in Cretaceous deposits. Two further not defined structural complexes were revealed northwest of Kazy; their presence appears to confirm the theory of Yu.N. Godin (Ref. 2: "Glubinnoye geologicheskoye stroyeniye Turkmenii i yego izucheniye geofizicheskimi metodami" [Plutonic geological formations of Turkmenia and the exploration by geophysical methods], 1959) on the existence of a Tuarkyr - Karatakshinskiy Bank. Described explorations provide the basis for further prospecting of sloping structures by the KMPV method in the region of Southern Kara-Kum. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

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S/165/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

Prospecting by the correlation method ...

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources in the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Table 1: Boundary velocities of refracted waves

a) Area
b) Design waves
c) $V_r$ (m/sec)

| Район работ (a) | Обозначение волны (b) | $V_r$ (м/сек.) (c) |
|---|---|---|
| Изгант | $t_2$ | 3200—3400 |
| | $t_3$ | 3900—4000 |
| | $t_4$ | 4500 - 4600 |
| | $t_5$ | 6400—6500 |
| Казы | $t_1$ | 2600—2700 |
| | $t_2$ | 3200—3300 |
| | $t_3$ | 5500—5700 |

Card 4/4

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86205

9.9865
3.9300

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E191/E381

AUTHORS: Radzhabov, M.M. and Agranovskiy, L.Ye.

TITLE: Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 854 - 862 + 2 plates

TEXT: The problem of determining the profile of the refracting boundary from the individual transverse hodograph is considered for the case of a single flat inclined separation boundary. Formulae are given for determining the depths of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone from the individual transverse hodographs of refracted waves at each point of the profile. The errors in the determination of the effective depths of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone are considered. The accuracy of the determination of the profile of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone is formulated. Examples of experimental data are given. It is shown that

Card 1/3

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E191/E381

Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

only in the case of a straight line transverse profile orientated across the direction of the spread of the refracting boundary and on condition that the separation boundary along the perpendicular line is horizontal, does the individual transverse hodograph of the refracted wave at given values of the velocities in the top layer and the refracting layer offer the possibility of determining the depths at each point of the line of observation. Under actual conditions, these requirements are satisfied adequately in the exploration of structural elements of the type of an inclined monocline layer. In all other cases, additional data are required apart from the values of the velocities. When these data are known, the formulae given permit the plot of the boundary of separation, also in the case when the boundary velocity in the refracting layer varies along the

Card 2/3

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86205
S/049/60/000/006/005/005/XX
E191/E381

Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of Refracted Waves

line of the transverse profile. The conditions for which the errors in the depth determination do not exceed 5% are given. If the plot obtained from the transverse hodograph of refracted waves yields a curvilinear shape, this is due to the nature of the profile of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone of seismic beams. Experimental data obtained in this study are in agreement with the theoretical analysis.
There are 9 figures, 1 table and 14 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya No. 2 Upravleniya geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR (Geophysical Expedition No. 2, Directorate for Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1959

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.M.

Selection of mean velocities in determining effective depths by single transverse hodographs of refracted waves. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.6:863-867 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Seismometry)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

S/169/62/000/007/035/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.

TITLE: Trial application of cross profiling in the correlation refraction method during seismic surveys in Central Asia's western part (Discourse theses)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 23, abstract 7A152 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 321-322)

TEXT: The correlation refraction method is being applied in Central Asia's western part to study the Paleozoic basement surface and the dissection of the sedimentary strata, to map faults and other tectonic disturbances, and also (in recent years) to seek and outline local structural forms. Cross (non-longitudinal) profiling, too, is being widely employed together with longitudinal profiling when solving these problems. An important quality of cross profiling in the correct choice of distances from the deto-

Card 1/2

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nation point is the small extent or absence of zones of refracted wave interferences. The principle of the overtaking travel-time curve was introduced into the cross profiling procedure; this allowed the means of interpreting the data of this method to be developed substantially. Ways of determining the boundary velocities, and of monitoring and identifying the waves corresponding to various horizons, have also been developed, as has a method of quantitatively processing the amplitudes. The accumulated experimental material testifies that the accuracy of the results has been increased, and that the range of solvable problems has been expanded, in consequence of the use of cross hodograph systems. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.M.

Investigating amplitude curves of refracted waves in observations on transverse profiles. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:26-32 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Seismic prospecting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.M.

Kinematic criteria for the identification of refracted waves in a region of overlapping transverse hodographs. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.5:718-727 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.

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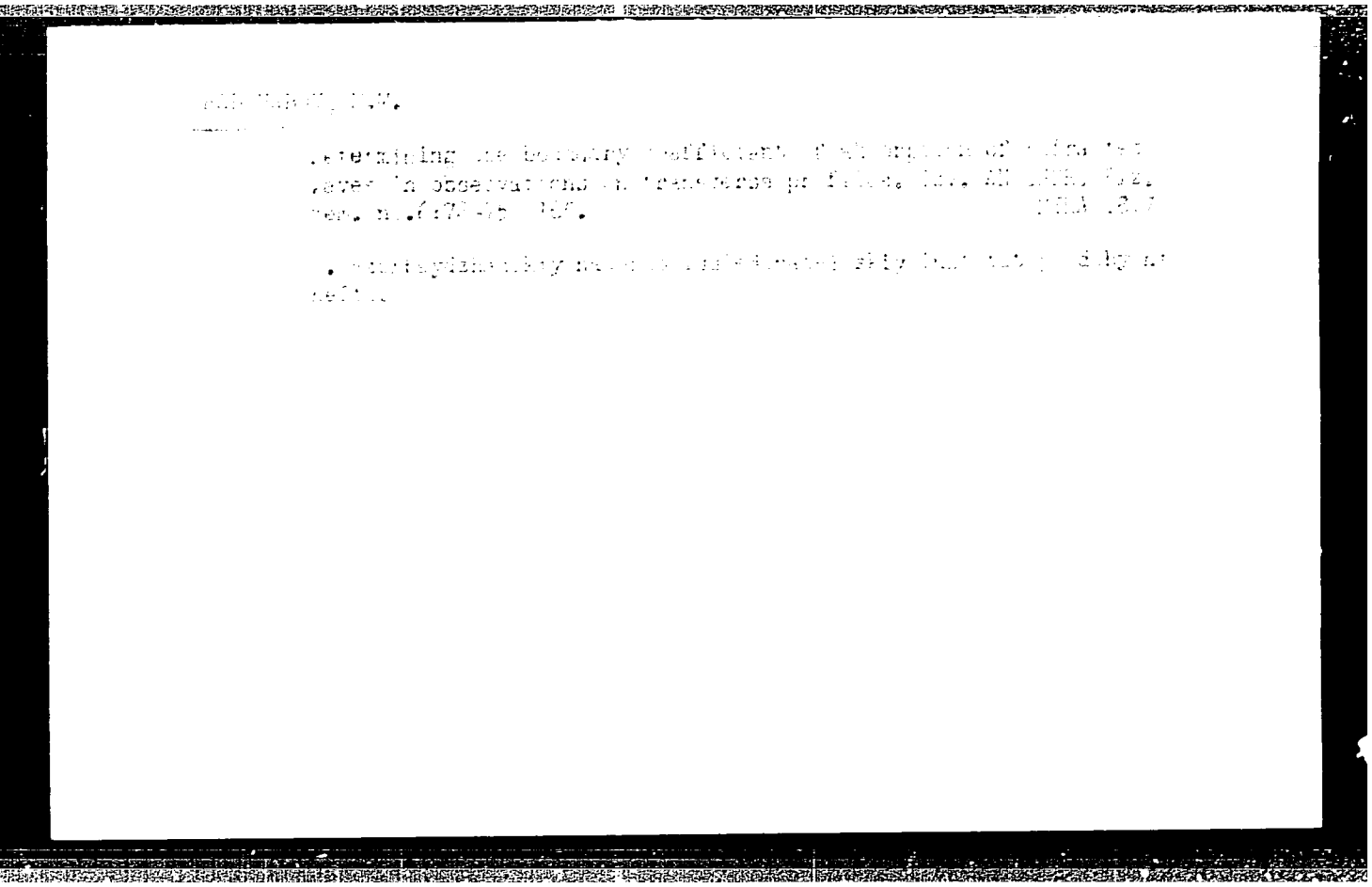

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ALI [illegible], RADZHABOV, M.M., TERESHKO, D.I.

New geophysical data on the structure of crystalline basement in the region of the Araks and Kura junction. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.3:12-16 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 32825-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6010067 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/003/0083/0090

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, M. M.; Babazade, O. B.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute on Petroleum Extraction (Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti)

TITLE: Reflected-diffracted waves recorded during deep seismic sounding of the Earth's core [Paper presented at a Session of the Council on Seismology, AN SSSR, and the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR, in Moscow on 9 May 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 3, 1966, 83-90

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismology, reflected shock wave, petrology, shock wave diffraction

ABSTRACT: This article presents some of the results of an experimental investigation of diffracted waves from data collected by the Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Institute on Petroleum Extraction (Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti). The data are interesting from the viewpoint of the possibility of employing these waves in combination with other classes of recorded waves in the separation of blocks in the crystalline mass of the Earth and location of zones of deep faults which divide these blocks. Many reflected-diffracted types of diffraction waves were isolated during the analysis of the wave field on the sector of the profile of deep seismic sounding which intersects, in the

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submeridianal direction, the zone of the Talysh-Vanda gravity high in the Kura Depression. It is shown on the basis of experimental data that the intensity of these waves is considerably higher than that of the frontal waves recorded in the first entry, and higher than or comparable to the reflected waves recorded in subsequent entries. The existence of a high in the form of an amplitude graph $A = A(y)$ is established; it coincides with the region of the low of the hodograph of the diffraction wave. It is shown that the amplitudes of the waves diminish sharply away from the region. Because of this these waves are separated visually only within a single spacing of the seismographs, and it is not possible to track them on the neighboring spacing. It is established that the diffraction point region is situated on the joints of rocks which differ in their petrographic composition. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 8 formulas. [08]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 005



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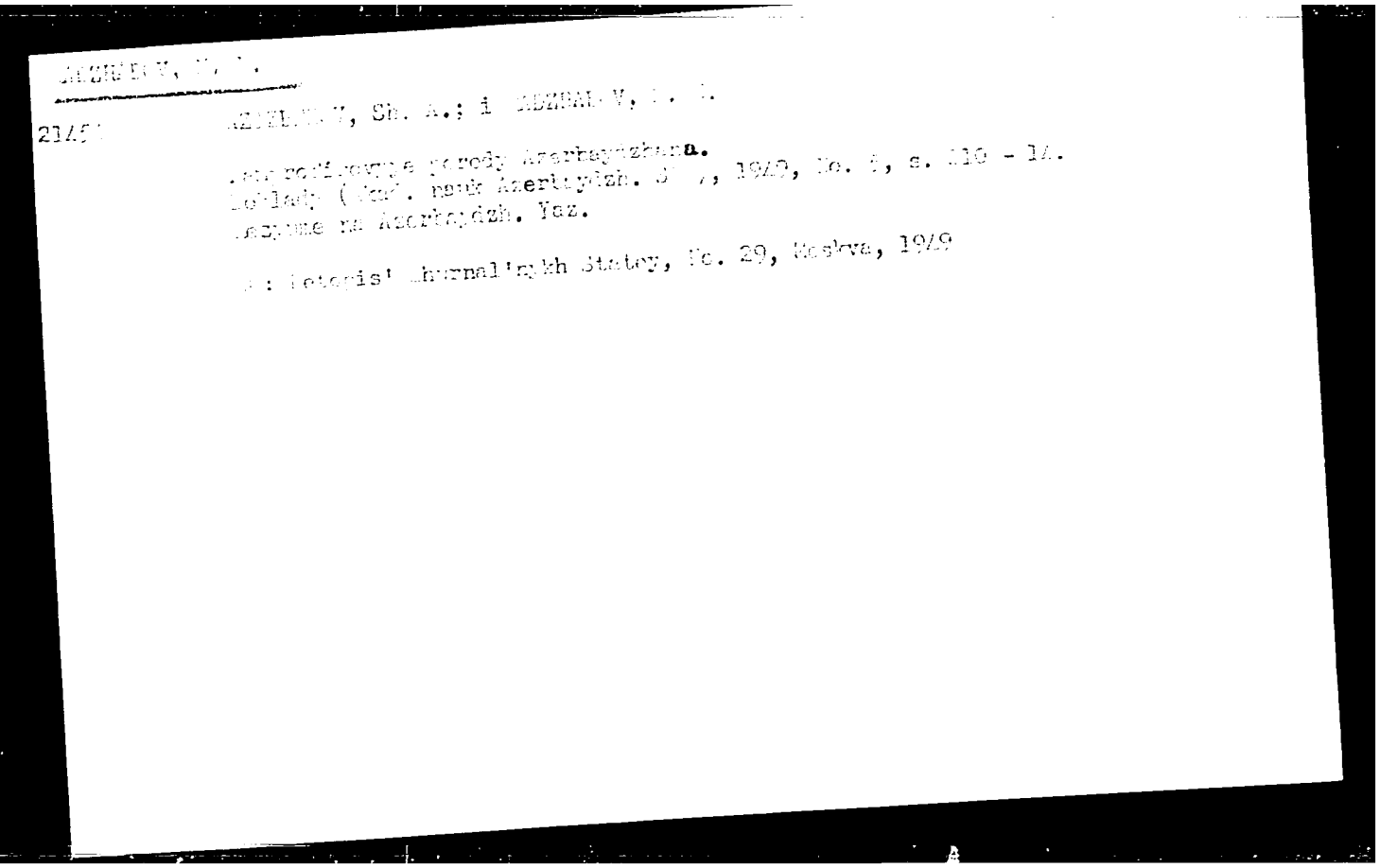

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2145[illegible] [illegible], Sh. A.; i [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] porody Azerbaydzhana.
Doklady ([illegible]. nauk Azerbaydzh. S[illegible], 1949, No. [illegible], s. 110 - 14.
Resyume na Azerbaydzh. Yaz.

[illegible]: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.N.

ABDULLAYEV, R.N.; RADZHABOV, M.N.

The Dash-Bulag intrusion (Lesser Caucasus). Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.12:67-83 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Shamkhor District--Rocks, Igneous)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, M.N.

Petrography of vein rocks in the southwestern part of the Kaagur-Alangez intrusive. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Azerb. SSR 19:191-258 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

(Caucasus--Rocks, Igneous)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ISMAYLOV, K.A.; RADZHABOV, M.N.

Geological conditions of upper Cretaceous lime stones deposits within the boundaries of Astara anticlinorum (Talysh Mountains) [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR. 14 no.4:307-312 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut geologii im akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Talysh Mountains--Limestone)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHAPOV, M.N.; ISMAYLOV, K.A.

Veinstones in the Talysh Mountains. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.6:69-78 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Talysh Mountains—Mineralogy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RAMAZANOV, M.N.; MAGRIBI, A.A.

Petrochemical characteristics of Kashkachay intrusions (Dashkesan District). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.6:41-45 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, N.A.

Selecting intermediate speeds for hoisting mechanisms of rigs. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.9:43-46 S '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Hoisting machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ALIKHANOV, F.N.; ARUSHANOV, N.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; ALIZADE, M.A.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; I.GIROV, M.A.; VEZIROV, S.A.; VOLOBUYEV, V.R.; EFENDIYEV, F.M.; GADZHIYEV, N.M.; GUSEYNOV, D.M.; GUSEYNOV, I.A.; DADASHEV, F.K.; DADASHZADE, M.A.; DALIN, M.A.; ISKENDEROV, M.A.; KAZIYEV, M.A.; KARAYEV, A.I.; KASHKAY, M.S.; KEL'DYSH, M.V.; KERIMOV, A.G.; LEMBERANSKIY, A.D.; MAMEDOV, G.K.; MEKHTIYEV, M.R.; MIRZOYEV, S.A.; NAGIYEV, M.F.; NESRULLAYEV, N.I.; ORUDZHEV, A.I.; RADZHABOV, R.A.; RUDNEV, K.N.; SADYKHOV, R.N.; SEMENOV, N.N.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; TOPCHIBASHEV, M.A.; TAIROVA, T.A.; KHALILOV, Z.I.; EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; SHUFYUROVA, Z.Z.

IUsif Geidarovich Mamedaliev; obituary. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no.12:1123-1126 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mamedaliev, Iusif Geidarovich, 1905-1961)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, R.G.

Peculiarities, treatment, and prophylaxis of snake bites. Azerb. med.zhur. no.12:56-61 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(VENOM--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

KALZHAROV, [illegible], Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Agricultural traumatism in the cotton-growing Kolkhozes in the Sardinsk rajon, its prophylaxis and treatment," Baku, 1960, 21 pp (Azerbaydzhan State Medical Institute in [illegible] Narimanov)

(KL, [illegible], 11[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, R.G.

Agricultural traumatism and its prophylaxis on collective cotton farms in Barda District, Azerbaijan S.S.R. during 1957-1960. Azerb. med. zhur. no.9:49 S '62 (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

BABZHANOV, SYDYK

Babzhabov, Sydyk

"The history of the Soviet school in Uzbekistan (1917-1941)." Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR. Sci Res Inst of the Theory and History of Pedagogy. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

RADZHABOV, S. A.

3-12-5/27

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, S.A., Professor, Doctor of Juridical Sciences Rector of the Tadzhik State University.

TITLE: October Opened the Way to Knowledge (Oktyabr' otkryl dorogu k znaniyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 12, pp 32 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the October Revolution opened the way to culture and education for the Tadzhik people. Industry and agriculture developed with enormous rapidity, and a new socialist culture arose. A wide system of primary and secondary schools, technical and higher educational institutions was organized. In 1956 there were already 2,547 schools of general education where 320,400 pupils were trained. Large sums were spent for the development of national education, they amounted to 568.8 million rubles in 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tadzhik State University)

AVAILABLE: Library or Congress

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

ACC NR: AP6036039 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/011/2069/2074

AUTHOR: Radzhabov,T.D.; Ivanovskiy,G.F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ion pumping with a continually renewed sorbent surface

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2069-2074

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, inert gas, helium, argon, neon, krypton, xenon, ion beam, metal film, titanium, metal vapor deposition

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated sorption of argon, helium, neon, krypton, and xenon from up to 8 μA beams of 2-2.5 keV ions on titanium films during deposition of the film at rates from 3 to 50 Å/min. The film was deposited from a direct current heated 22 mm diameter ring of 1.5 mm diameter titanium-molybdenum wire mounted 5 cm from the 7.08 $cm^2$ target. The substrate was outgased for 10 minutes at 700° C under a vacuum of $10^{-7}$ torr. The ion beam was turned on after the titanium film had reached a thickness of 0.1-0.2 micron and was left on for 10 minutes in all the experiments. The substrate was not cooled and reached temperatures of 50-60° C during deposition. After the 10 minute sorption period the titanium film target was gradually heated to from 700 to 1000° C during the course of some 15 minutes and the quantity of desorbed gas was measured by recording the changes of pressure in the working volume. From a

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ACC NR: AP6036039

simple calculation it is concluded that the density of sorbed atoms in the growing titanium film is constant above the initial surface and equal to B/v, where B measures the intensity of the ion beam and v is the deposition rate of the film. The proportionality of the density to B/v was confirmed by the initial behavior of the desorption curves. The total quantity of desorbed gas decreased with increase of v; this is ascribed to failure of the gas atoms sorbed deep in the target to diffuse to the surface during the short (15-20 minute) desorption time. Helium was desorbed at higher temperatures than the other investigated gases, and the gases whose atomic diameters exceed the lattice constant of the titanium target (krypton and xenon) were not desorbed at temperatures above 700° C. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 ORIG.REF: 002 OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

26334-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP6012500 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1271/1273

61
B

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Radzhabov, T. D.

ORG: none

2

TITLE: Variation in the resistance of titanium films during bombardment by argon ions

27 18

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v.8, no. 4, 1966, 1271-1273

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, metal film, argon, ion bombardment, resistivity

ABSTRACT: The authors study the change in resistance of titanium films due to bombardment with monoenergetic ions of argon with energies from 0.8 to 4 kev at a current of less than 10 μa. The titanium films were vaporized in a high vacuum on a molybdenum glass substrate and silver contacts were electrolytically applied. The resistivity of the film was measured as a function of thickness. The resistivity decreased with an increase in thickness, asymptotically approaching that of the massive metal at thicknesses greater than 1000 Å. The results show that argon ions are readily absorbed by titanium films at 20°C. The resistance of the films increases after bombardment. The change in resistance depends on the thickness of the film, as well as on the energy and number of bombarding ions. The change in resistivity reaches a maximum at energies of 2-2.5 kev, which corresponds to the level of sorption saturation. A sorption saturation level corresponding to the maximum change in resistance is also

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ACC NR: AP6012500

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reached when the number of bombarding ions is increased. The interaction between argon atoms and titanium is apparently purely mechanical. Electron interactions between argon and titanium atoms either do not take place or are too weak to be registered. Argon ions which penetrate deep into the film and are distributed with depth according to some penetration probability may be treated as a purely mechanically introduced impurity which reduces the mobility of free electrons and thus increases the electrical resistance of the film. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001344010001-7

L 45918-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6028621 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1469/1474

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G.F.; Radzhabov, T.D.; Zagorskaya, T.N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mechanism of the sorption of inert gas ions on titanium

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1469-1474

TOPIC TAGS: helium, argon, neon, titanium, polycrystal, single crystal, thin film, sorption, ion, METAL SURFACE

ABSTRACT: In order to elucidate the nature of the two-peak thermal desorption curves associated with the sorption of inert gas ions on pure metallic surfaces, the authors have investigated the sorption from 2 uA beams of 0.8 to 3 keV argon, neon, and helium ions on titanium surfaces. Titanium was selected for the investigation because of its technical importance in connection with high vacuum sorption pumps. Four types of targets were employed: 0.1μ films deposited at 10 Å/min on copper substrates and having a grain size of 0.01 to 0.02 mm; a dense sample with a grain size of 0.014 to 0.043 mm; a coarse-grained polycrystalline material with a grain size of 0.5 to 1.0 mm; and a single crystal obtained from titanium iodide by zonal melting in vacuum with an electron beam. The adsorbed ions were desorbed by heating the target to 900° C, and the desorbed atoms were detected and measured with a mass spectrometer and ionization gages. Two-peak desorption curves were obtained for all the gases and for all the targets ex-

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